

DAILY REPORT

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REACTION MIXED TO U.S. DEFENSE ROLE IN SPACE PLAN

OW060839 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO -- The Science and Technology Agency expressed embarrassment, while the Foreign Ministry remained calm Friday on Thursday's statement of the U.S. space agency chief that the U.S. Defense Department would join the planned international space station program.

The agency, which has announced to join the project based on the principle of "peaceful use of the space," said if the reported statement of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) head James Fletcher in Washington is true, the explanation by the U.S. on the project is incompatible to the previous one.

Fletcher told a U.S. Congressional Committee on Science, Space and Technology Thursday that NASA has reached agreement with the Defense Department permitting military research aboard the space station but prohibiting installation of weapons systems.

The project was originally proposed by President Ronald Reagan to be developed by mid-1990s by the U.S., Japan, Europe, and Canada.

Asked if the Defense Department's possible participation in the plan would go against Japan's Diet approval since the use of space is only limited for peaceful purposes, the Japanese agency made no comment, saying Japan would be able to respond to the issue after listening to the U.S. explanations in detail and consulting with other participants at next week's participants' meeting. But the agency pointed out that the Defense Department wanted to assure a possibility of participation as a user of the space base, rather than joining the program from the start.

The agency's chief Yataro Mitsubayashi visited the U.S. on January 12 and told Fletcher that Japan's stance towards the project is only limited to peaceful purposes.

The Foreign Ministry sources said Friday that the Defense Department's future activity aboard the base would not go against Japan's space development policy if the activities will not exceed the "research" phase as stated by Fletcher.

The ministry sources noted it is up to each participating nation to choose organizations to join the program as long as their purpose is a scientific one and said the planned international manned space base is aimed at pursuing scientific research.

Fletcher reportedly told the house committee that the Defense Department wanted to be sure that in the future if they had some requirement, they would not be excluded from the use of that space station, provided it was for peaceful purposes.

Republican Representative Robert Walker asked Fletcher if it would be possible to do weapons research aboard the station. The NASA director said, "If we're talking about components of weapons, the answer is yes."

MITI OFFICIAL REACTS TO U.S. TRADE BILL DRAFT

OW050719 Tokyo KYODO in English 0713 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Thursday showed mixed reactions to a new U.S. trade bill draft to be tabled soon to the Senate Finance Committee.

MITI said it was shocked by the contents of the comprehensive trade bill that singled out Japan as one of the countries practicing "adversarial trade," and would require such countries to offer a reciprocity in trade opportunities under Section 301 of the 1974 U.S. trade act.

On the other hand, a senior MITI official said, "The new U.S. trade bill appears to be more mild than the trade bill submitted January 6 by Democratic congressmen, which would require U.S. trading partners with enormous surplus to reduce their annual surplus by 10 percent."

The Democrats proposed a package trade bill that would urge the U.S. Government to take retaliatory trade action against U.S. trading partners with a glut of surplus, unless they correct their lopsided trade imbalances with the U.S.

The MITI official said, "We will carefully continue to monitor moves by the U.S. congress, because it will have to deliberate on the trade bills for long before it enters its summer recess."

A Foreign Ministry official in charge of trade with the U.S. later said that the proposed trade bill cannot be termed "protectionist" immediately, but it may turn out to be so depending on the way it is implemented.

According to the official, the bill calls for limiting the presidential authority regarding trade, measures for strengthening U.S. industry by relaxing condition for implementing section 201 of the 1974 trade act which permits regulation of surging imports, and negotiations on a multilateral agreement enabling the imposition of a maximum 1 percent import "surcharge" which will be set aside to be used a fund for strengthening the nations industrial competitiveness.

It also features automatic and compulsory investigation by the government under section 301 of the same trade act when rights and obligations under bilateral trade agreements between the U.S. and other nations are found impaired unjustifiably. The official said Japan cannot accept the U.S. assertion that Japan is guilty of unfair trade practices.

Japan is concerned that limitation of the presidential authority and U.S. Government's automatic investigation under Section 301 may trigger protectionist moves in the congress in the future.

The U.S. Government will not easily accept these proposals and they may become big issues between the congress and the government, he said.

IRAN'S LARIJANI DEPARTS FOR BEIJING 5 FEB

LD051947 Tehran IRNA in English 1538 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 5, IRNA -- Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister for Economic and International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani concluded his four-day visit to Japan and left here for Beijing on Thursday.

Larijani outlined the Islamic Republic's viewpoints on the Iraqi-imposed war, the future of the region and security of the Persian Gulf during his meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

He also explained to them that Iran's persistence in punishing the aggressor (Iraq) does not mean that it has covetous eyes on Iraq or other Persian Gulf states, reiterating that the Islamic Republic will not allow others to jeopardize Iraqi independence.

The increase of Japan's oil purchase from Iran was another topic discussed by Larijani with Japanese economic officials. He also called on Japanese companies to play a more active role in reconstructing Iran's economy, despite the Iraqi-imposed war.

STRANDED KOREANS LIKELY TO LEAVE 'SHORTLY'

OW06035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 6 KYODO -- A senior Foreign Ministry official indicated Thursday night that the government will shortly move 11 North Korean defectors away from a small fishing boat in which they have been closeted over the past three weeks.

The government has yet to announce how it will handle the defectors, but there is indication that they will be sent to Taiwan. "We can't go on keeping them inside the ship. The limit of tolerance is close," the Foreign Ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told reporters.

A Foreign Ministry source said the government hopes the Korean defectors would be able to leave "within a couple of days."

The North Korean group -- all family members and relatives -- drifted into the Fukui port in Western Japan on January 20 aboard a 50-ton fishing boat, and has since been held by Japanese Maritime Safety authorities.

The government, which does not grant political asylums, is reluctant to allow the Koreans to land in Japan. The Foreign Ministry is known to have contacted third countries whether they would accept them.

Taiwan says it is willing to allow the Koreans to enter the country "on a temporary basis."

The Koreans have told Japanese authorities they would like to go to a "warm country." They rejected South Korea's offer to accept them.

NAKASONE MESSAGE STRESSES ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

OW031253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, in a message to an international symposium in Davos, Switzerland, said Tuesday that Japan's efforts to restructure its economy for greater harmony with the world economy are already producing tangible results.

Structural adjustment will take time, but basic changes are appearing in the Japanese economy, he said in a message televised via satellite.

Noting that the world economy is in a process of structural reform, he called upon both developed and developing countries to fully address the task of restructuring their economies and revitalizing the world economy.

The week-long Davos symposium [which] started Thursday, is attended by more than 500 leaders from over 50 countries, including high government officials and business executives. The symposium on the international economy has been held annually since 1971.

Referring to the visible results of Japan's restructuring efforts, Prime Minister Nakasone said that in quantitative terms, Japan's exports declined 1.2 percent last year while imports rose 12.5 percent. He said Japan's trade surplus with the United States shrank 7.6 percent last year on a yen basis.

Nakasone cited what he termed four minus factors in the development of the world economy -- rising protectionism especially in the U.S., the unstable world monetary system, accumulated debts of developing countries, and the "rusting" of the world trade system governed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

To help resolve these problems, Nakasone said, he has taken a series of drastic measures since taking office four years ago, including successive tariff cuts and simplification of import procedures to ensure greater access to the Japanese market for foreign products and reduce Japan's huge trade surpluses -- a perennial source of trade friction.

As a result, Japan's average tariff rate on mineral and manufactured goods is down to only 2.1 percent -- far lower than those of the U.S. and the European Community (EC), he said.

The prime minister said Japan has also been making every possible effort to boost domestic demand in spite of fiscal constraints. As a result, he said, domestic demand contributed four percentage points to Japan's inflation-adjusted economic growth in the year ending in September last year, whereas external demand constituted a minus factor of one point, reducing Japan's economic growth to 3 percent.

The prime minister also said Japan has cooperated in the realignment of exchange rates as evidenced by a rise of about 60 percent in the yen's value against the dollar since the autumn of 1985, although this has imposed many sacrifices on the Japanese economy.

As examples of Japan's drastic restructuring efforts, he cited a sharp cut in domestic coal output, a sweeping revamping of the tax system, including an income tax cut, and the liberalization of financial markets.

Japan is also increasing aid to developing countries through a plan to double its Official Development Assistance (ODA) in seven years and increase the total to more than 40 billion dollars by 1992, he said.

G-5 MEETING NEEDED TO STABILIZE MONEY MARKET

OW311111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 31 KYODO -- The Bank of Japan still sees the need to call an early meeting of financial chiefs of the Group of Five (G-5) major industrial democracies to ensure stability in foreign exchange markets, central bank sources said Saturday.

Commenting on the yen's weakening in overseas trading overnight caused by a sharply reduced U.S. trade deficit for December, the sources indicated the government bank wants to combine an expected official discount rate cut with the G-5 meeting to help achieve greater exchange rate stability.

"It is still necessary to hold a G-5 meeting for rate stability," a central bank source said. Calm has been restored to exchange markets recently, leading some officials to have second thoughts about an early meeting of the finance ministers and central bankers of Japan, the United States, West Germany, Britain and France.

The Bank of Japan is pinning high hopes on a G-5 meeting coupled with a discount rate cut to establish a "framework of solid exchange rate stability," said a bank official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

Unconfirmed reports said preparations are under way to call a G-5 meeting in Paris February 7 while the sources suggested a discount rate reduction early in February.

Also contributing to recent exchange market stability was the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's unusual market intervention Wednesday which followed an agreement on cooperative effort for currency stability reached a week earlier by Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker.

Miyazawa said the yen-dollar rate will be stabilized in the wake of the improvement in the U.S. trade balance. The U.S. dollar closed the week at 152.30 yen in Tokyo Friday. It hit a record low of 149.98 yen January 19, resulting in the hurriedly arranged Miyazawa-Baker meeting.

The Bank of Japan at one stage planned to reduce the discount rate as early as January 23, just one day after its West German counterpart announced a discount rate cut to dampen speculative mark buying, the source said.

The central bank was then concerned that the German move could divert speculators toward the yen, possibly forcing it to trim the key rate, charged on short-term loans to private financial institutions.

The sources described the recent turnaround in a market climate as representing a "solid" undercurrent to prevent a higher yen and a weaker dollar.

But market participants remain skeptical about continued U.S. market intervention and further improvement in the U.S. trade deficit.

"Given the slow pace of U.S. economic growth, I don't believe the trade balance will continue to improve without a hitch," said one dealer at a major Japanese commercial bank.

The Bank of Japan hopes a G-5 meeting will help dissipate such market skepticism and "solidify" exchange rate stability, which will also permit the Japanese economy to recover from a heavy blow dealt by the yen's steep appreciation, the sources said.

LOW ORBIT SATELLITE LAUNCHED, NAMED 'GINGA'

OW051211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Uchinoura, Kagoshima Pref., Feb. 5 KYODO -- Space scientists here Thursday successfully launched into low earth orbit a scientific satellite designed to scour space for such celestial bodies as black holes and neutron stars.

The fan-shaped satellite, third in the astro series developed by the Education Ministry's Institute of Space and Astronautical Science (ISAS), was christened "Ginga" (galaxy) after spinning into orbit some 530-600 kilometers above earth.

ISAS officials said that they plan to begin tests on the 420-kilogram satellite outfitted with x-ray monitoring and emitting equipment in order to begin actual space observation from late March. Following the successful launching, Ginga becomes the only x-ray satellite in orbit.

ISAS officials also claim it will make an important contribution to the world body of information on the existence of x-ray emitting bodies such as black holes, the existence of which have yet to be proven by scientists.

The quadrangular Ginga, measuring 1 meter in circumference, 1.5 meters in length and equipped with four solar panel wings, represents the largest of Japan's 11 scientific satellites developed by ISAS. It succeeds two previous x-ray satellites in the astro series, Hakucho launched in 1979 and Tenna in 1983, and is scheduled to orbit earth in 90 minutes for the next three years.

According to space officials, the Ginga is equipped with a large-area x-ray monitor developed in league with Britain, a gamma bust detector originally designed by the United States and an all-sky x-ray monitor.

NODONG SINMUN DECRIES FOILING PAK MEMORIAL RALLY

SK060728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 5 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 February commentary: "Friendish Murderers Have Drawn Their Blood-Stained Swords"]

[Text] Just prior to the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol to be held on 7 February, an ominous situation has been created in South Korea. The DJP, in statements issued one after another, have raved that the memorial service is an attempt to seize power through a popular uprising. Meanwhile, the puppet home ministry is sharpening its sword, while a fixing the label of destructive political act to the memorial service. The puppet police headquarters, threatening to block the memorial service, issued a Class A emergency duty order in Seoul and the Kyonggi Provincial area and a Class B emergency duty order in other areas, placing all police forces in round-the-clock operations.

It is said that on the day of the memorial service, all oppressive forces of the 24 police stations in Seoul will be mobilized for threefold containment and blockage of the memorial service site and to blockade all pedestrians. It is also threatened that if black ribbons are worn or car horns blown on the momorial day, it will be punished by law.

At present, at every key area in Seoul, police troops have been positioned in groups, checking and searching pedestrians. Meanwhile, many college campuses have been blockaded and assaults have been made on the NKDP printing office and the offices of dissident organizations to confiscate printed matter.

According to ASAHI SHIMBUN of Japan, prior to the memorial service, the puppet Home Ministry even plans to conduct precautionary searches of dissident figures.

Indeed, South Korea is enveloped in a horrible atmosphere in which every place is packed with guns and bayonets, and is turning into a blood-reeking place of terror. It is well-known that late last year, the puppets mobilized tens of thousands of police troops to check the joint demonstration at Konguk University and the NKDP's Seoul rally for a constitutional amendment for direct presidential election.

This time, the fascist maniacs are mobilizing the entire police force of approximately 100,000 to suppress the memorial service. This is a fascist rampage committed only by the mad dogs in Seoul.

After ruthlessly killing an innocent person by the atrocity of bestial torture, even a peaceful memorial service for him is blocked by the issuance of an emergency order and the mobilization of many oppressive troops. Even the wearing of black ribbons on the day of memorial is branded a criminal act. These are politically suppressive and barbarous actions never before seen in history.

There have been many in this world who have earned ill fame as tyrants. However, there have never been such tyrants or barbarians like the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has killed a youth through horrible torture, hurriedly cremated his body to prevent the disclosure of the criminal truth, and even blocked the holding of a memorial service. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of fiendish murderers, worse than beasts.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring raves as if the blocking of the memorial service is for social stability. This is gibberish to justify the blood-reeking bayonet-wielding.

It is because the puppets have tortured a patriotic student to death that the memorial service will be held according to the traditional custom. How can this be a destructive political act?

Blocking the memorial service is a reflection of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fear of crisis. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to forcibly pass its constitutional amendment for a parliamentary system to extend its fascist dictatorial regime. However, it faces strong resistance from the people and dissident forces.

As a result of the disclosure of the puppets' bestial atrocity of killing patriotic student Pak Chong-chol through torture, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is even more rejected and isolated. Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's desperate attempt to block the memorial service is to avoid the arrow of the people's denunciation and to suffocate the opposition party and the dissident democratic forces with guns and bayonets prior to staging a great political drama of intrigue for long-term office. In other words, it is the first step in the fascist rampage to make the important decision the puppet has raved about since the beginning of the new year.

Under the fascist dictatorship of Chon Tu-hwan, who knows only about blood-stained guns, bayonets, and the fascist club, human rights and democracy can never be expected. Amid the gush of the fascist hangmen's suppression, the preparatory committee for a national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol has issued a statement saying that it reaffirms that the national memorial service for Pak Chong-chol and events scheduled for the day of memorial will be held despite any condition, hindrance, or blockade by the authorities. In defiance of the fascist clique's placation and trickery and its threats and blackmail, numerous persons of various strata have voluntarily joined the preparatory committee, thus increasing the number of committee members to approximately 22,000 as of 2 February.

In South Korea, the rule of guns and bayonets has reached its limit. The Chon Tu-hwan ring must halt at once the dirty oppressive commotion designed to block the memorial service of the masses of people for a patriotic student. If they continue to persist in reckless bayonet-wielding, the people will answer with even stronger resistance and sternly judge the fascist military regime.

CPRF Statement

SK060954 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 5 Feb 87

["Information No 373" issued by the secretary of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 5 February in Pyongyang -- read by announcer]

[Text] According to a report, during a press conference with reporters on 3 February, the director of the puppet police headquarters announced a so-called plan to improve police activities. At the meeting, he raved that in the wake of the incident of torture murder of Pak Chong-chol, a Seoul University student, he had established measures to prevent torture and cruel acts by investigative police and that he would powerfully implement such measures.

He also made absurd and preposterous remarks about forming a council to ensure human rights as a subordinate organization directly under the director of police headquarters, organizing a center for residents to report their investigation complaints at each police station, and so forth. His remarks are a cunning trick by those who are embarrassed by the public opinion at home and abroad that has denounced the torture murder of student Pak Chong-chol.

The atrocious acts of torture and murder were not constantly perpetrated in South Korea simply because there was no reporting centers. The so-called constitution in South Korea includes an article that prohibits torture and the puppets also included an article that prohibits torture in the specific Crime Punishment Law when the incident of torture murder of Yi Kun-cho, an executive member of the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Company, brought great public criticism 4 years ago.

However, the acts of torture and murder have not since ceased, but rather have been publicly perpetrated. The torture murder of Pak Chong-chol is merely part of the many tortures perpetrated day and night in several hundred or thousand investigative chambers of the Security Command, the Agency for National Security Planning, and the police headquarters and its subordinate organizations. In fact, torture and murder are ruling techniques of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and means of administration.

Even at a meeting to discuss measures to prevent torture, the rascal head of the fascist police raved that he would organize a special investigation sub-unit in each city and provincial police bureau as an organization separate from the anti-communist branch in the puppet police headquarters and that he would deploy anti-communist investigation experts in the sub-units. Thus, he revealed his intention to further strengthen suppression.

Even considering this single fact, it is clear that the remarks made by the puppet rascal about plans, measures, and so forth are merely deceitful utterances. Furthermore, the South Korean puppets announced that they would block the memorial rally for Pak Chong-chol slated for 7 February throughout the South Korea, branding it a vicious political rally. Banning the memorial service for a young student who was resentfully sacrificed is itself an intolerable act that violates human rights, an act of cruel hooligans. No matter how frantically those who murdered a lively young man and who even banned the memorial service may talk about measures and so forth, no one expects anything from their remarks.

The Chon Tu-hwan murderous regime, which makes torture murder its profession, must be overthrown and a patriotic and democratic regime must be established. This is the only way to end torture murder in South Korea.

5 February 1987, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN ON UNITY OF PEOPLE AROUND PARTY

SK051209 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2113 GMT 4 Feb 87

[NODONG SINMUN 5 February special article: "Single-Hearted Unity Is Our Party's Banner of Victory"]

[Text] Possessing great ambition and firm faith, our people have vigorously risen in an all-out march to implement the new prospective plan.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded a new fighting task and a brilliant prospect for achieving the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Most important in performing this sacred task is to further strengthen the single-hearted unity around the party and the leader.

Single-hearted unity is the source of invincible might of our glorious party and the decisive factor in all our victories. The heavier task looms before us and the more the revolution and the construction develops, the higher we will hold the banner of single-hearted unity. This guarantees the implementation of the magnificent Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and the achievement of the complete victory of socialism and the chuche cause.

Unity is the basic key to attaining victory in the revolution. Based on scientific analysis of the basic principles of the revolution and the historic experience of the Korean revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that unity is the primary base of the revolution. This principle of elucidating the basic factor and method of attaining victory in the revolution is a programmatic guideline that teaches the revolutionaries and the people what they should grasp as a basis.

The people carrying out the revolution should always realize deep in their hearts that unity is one of the world's primary bases and uphold the banner of unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Unity and cooperation are the key to man's existence. As a social being, man has pioneered his own destiny by achieving unity and cooperation.

That unity is one of the world's primary bases elucidates the profound idea that we should consider unity to be a basis in the struggle to pioneer man's destiny and attach much importance to unity.

Unity and cooperation are unique to man's activities and struggle -- something that comes from man's original nature. Man, a social being, can never live alone; only through unity and cooperation can he pioneer his own destiny. Since the earliest development of mankind and society, man has built society through unity and cooperation and has remodeled and reformed nature and society. Through unity and cooperation, man has become the conqueror and dominator of nature. Through unity and cooperation, man has come to be in charge of developing and reforming society and history.

Without unity and cooperation, we can imagine neither man's independent and creative activities nor his social progress and reforms. Unity and cooperation pose a basic question to the revolutionary struggle of the working class -- the highest stage of struggle in pioneering man's destiny.

Unity is the destiny of the revolution and its vital requirement. Only when the masses of the people join their efforts can we achieve victory in the revolutionary cause that accompanies a serious class struggle and great social reforms. The revolution is unity, and unity implies victory in the revolution. The revolution begins with unity, advances through the might of unity, and is completed through efforts to safeguard unity.

Unity determines the success or failure of the revolution. The revolutionary road is strewn with trails and difficulties. We need strength to trudge down this road.

Unity is the source of the mighty strength of the revolution. The key to victory is unity both in the class struggle and in the struggle to reform nature and society. The unity of the masses of the people around the party and the leader is the powerful nucleus of the revolution.

There are subjective and objective factors to achieving victory in the revolution. The basis in this regard is the united strength of the revolutionary ranks. Although the masses of the people possess inexhaustible strength and wisdom as the prime movers of the development of history, they will not be able to demonstrate great strength if they fail to achieve unity as a political force.

When they awake consciously and when they are organized, the masses of the people will become a powerful nucleus in the revolutionary struggle and will vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction by favorably changing any unfavorable conditions.

The decisive factor in achieving victory in the revolutionary struggle rests not with any objective conditions, but with the unity of the masses of the people -- *chuche* strength. Unity is almighty and a basic key to achieving victory in the revolution.

Unity further develops when the revolution advances and society develops. In particular, unity is the basic motive power that accelerates the development of socialist society. Because of commonness in social and economic status, aims, and interests, all the people in socialist society are united politically and ideologically; they closely cooperate with one another in the spirit of comradeship. Here unity and cooperation are the basis of social relations; unity and cooperation are the basic factors that accelerate social development. Because of this mighty strength, difficult and complicated problems in building socialism, such as the work of reforming man's ideological consciousness, firmly laying material and technological foundations, and eliminating differences between cities and rural areas and class differences between the working class and the peasants, have been successfully resolved.

The more the revolution advances, the more desperately the imperialists and the class enemies maneuver to exterminate the socialist gains. Therefore, we should grasp unity as the basis of the revolution so that we can smash antirevolutionary maneuvers by achieving a decisive superiority of revolutionary forces, safeguard the revolution that has achieved victory, and continuously solidify and develop the socialist system.

The working class and the revolutionaries have always valued unity; since the inception of the struggle, they have struggled, upholding the slogan of unity. Over this entire course the working class has striven to achieve the most solid and powerful unity -- true revolutionary unity.

For the party of the working class and the revolutionaries, the ideal and most solid unity is single-hearted unity. Single-hearted unity implies unity around a single center with a single ideology and will. The monolithic nature of the center and a perfect and flawless concordance of ideology and will are the basic characteristics of single-hearted unity.

Single-hearted unity is unity that has reached the highest level, which the revolutionaries can attain. Unity is a task for those who carry out the revolution to rally themselves into an ideologically and spiritually unity entity.

When all the people possess the same ideology and will in the revolutionary struggle, they can create solid ties and unanimously advance toward achieving a single objective with mighty strength. Accordingly, to achieve true revolutionary unity, the revolutionaries should achieve single-hearted unity.

Single-hearted unity is a most solid and mighty unity that is always victorious in the revolutionary struggle. The might and solid nature of single-hearted unity comes from its purity. Purity of unity implies that all members know only a single spirit and a single idea and hold only the leader in high esteem with a sincere and pure feeling.

Purity is the lifeline and solid nature of the party and the revolutionary ranks. Just as a diamond is solid because of the purity of its particles, the revolutionary ranks become a most solid, invincible rank when their purity is guaranteed. Historical experience shows that if the slightest heterogeneous element exists in the ranks, it will undermine unity and cause the downfall of the ranks.

Single-hearted unity does not know any unwholesome ideologies or the slightest factionary factor. Because of this, single-hearted unity is never broken by any storm whatsoever.

Single-hearted unity is the basic source in highly demonstrating the might of the revolutionary ranks in various ways.

That unity brings forth power is a law. This power is greatest when single-hearted unity is achieved. When a rank of thousands and tens of thousands unites into an action with one ideology and objective, the power, which is beyond comparison with the mere aggregate of the strength of individuals, comes forth. The might thus formed is infinite political and ideological power.

People who are determined to share the will and destiny of the revolutionary leader highly demonstrate the matchless devotion and mass heroism with which they are willing to lay down their youth and lives for the party and revolution. Truly, single-hearted unity is the foundation of the country, i.e., the great unity and cohesion that can most brilliantly solve the problem concerning the basis of revolution.

The ever-victorious history of the Korean revolution has always been a history of realizing single-hearted unity and resolutely defending and adhering to it. The entire course of this history is embroidered with immortal chronicles which demonstrate that when we advance upholding the banner of single-hearted unity, we will certainly be victorious.

Realizing single-hearted unity is very difficult and complicated work, for it is the struggle to unite numerous people of various classes, strata, character, and views participating in the revolution into one ideology and will. Yet one revolutionary rank had pure and solid unity, even during the early days of the revolution because the revolutionary fighters had, in the great leader and by trusting and following him, firm ideological purity.

Kim Kyok, Cha Kwang-su, and other young communists firmly rallied around the great Comrade Kim Il-song with single-hearted unity from the beginning. The name they gave the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was a reflection of their aspiration for unity with which they wanted to unite based on one center, and the song "The Korean Star" was of the great single-hearted unity in which they would trust and follow the leader. This proudly tells that the advent of the leader, the realization of single-hearted unity, and the pioneering of the revolutionary cause are as one in our revolution.

Because of this unity, Korean communists were victorious in the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and able to achieve the historic causes of liberating the fatherland.

The vitality of the unity and cohesion that had formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was strongly demonstrated in our revolution and construction after the liberation of the fatherland in 1945. The struggle to defend and adhere to the unity of our party was very difficult and complicated. Yet because of the great tradition of unity, we were able to thoroughly root out all forms of foreign [isaekchok] elements and to overcome deep-seated factionalism. If we had failed to adhere to single-hearted unity, our party would not have been strengthened and developed into the indestructible revolutionary party it is today, nor would it have created such miraculous heroic epics as the great Chollima march carried out after the war, which crushed the maneuvers of enemies at home and abroad.

That single-hearted unity is the foundation of the revolution and the lifeline of our party is confirmed by the history of the Korean revolution that consists of more than 60 years of protracted struggle. The unity and cohesion of our party and the revolutionary ranks have been firmly solidified in an unprecedented manner in the march to model the entire party membership and all of society after the *chuche* idea. This historic march made the entire party membership and all the people firmly unite around the organizer and guide of the cause of modeling all society after the *chuche* idea with one ideology and will. This unity in ideology and will with which they are united around the great leader is the most valuable result of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the Korean communists and people who wage struggle with unity as the foundation of the country.

Great Pride in Possessing Single-Hearted Unity [subhead]

The Korean revolution, which has progressed to the high plane of the 1980's through a history of arduous struggle, is in its most glorious era, the great era of unity. Our party and revolutionary ranks enjoy great single-hearted unity, now stronger than ever before. Our single-hearted unity, with which the entire party membership and all the people are firmly united around the party and the leader, is the great unity and cohesion with which they are determined to share the will and the destiny of the great leader. This is the endlessly valuable revolutionary asset that firmly guarantees the invincibility of our revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party's unity and cohesion has today reached a very high standard. The entire party membership is firmly united around the party Central Committee based on the *chuche* idea.

Unity is the foremost foundation of revolution, not only during the era of pioneering and revolutionary progress, but during the era of its completion as well. The more developed and higher the stage of the revolution, the more important it becomes to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

The inheritance and completion of the revolutionary cause is adherence to and development of unity. Adhering to, inheriting, and developing single-hearted unity during the era when revolution has progressed so far is very serious and complicated work. This cannot be realized by a subjective desire or by compulsion, nor can it be automatically defended and adhered to even if it has the tradition of unity. Experience shows that even the ranks that have trod the arduous road of struggle with unity can fail to adhere to its purity over the passage of history and with a change of environment.

Today our revolutionary ranks have solved in a most brilliant way the problem of unity, which is so important, difficult, and complicated. Herein lies the greatness and invincibility of our revolution and the greatest pride of our people.

Single-hearted unity among our revolutionary ranks is ceaselessly promoted, strengthened, and consolidated along with the advance of the revolution. This is, above all else, attributable to adhering to the great *chuche* idea. Single-hearted unity is in itself the uniformity of ideas, the base of which is the revolutionary ideology of the leader. Only when the leader's ideology is great, can all people espouse and follow it. Advancing while adhering to a great ideology is a prerequisite to guaranteeing the uniform ideology and will of all members and the uniformity of their actions.

Even as the revolutionary cause is inherited and consummated, the greatness of the ideology of the leader [*yongdoja*] is still an ideological base of single-hearted unity. Originally, the inheritance of the revolutionary cause was the inheritance of the ideology of the leader [*suryong*]. Accordingly, adhering to the ideology of the leader is an essential demand to strengthen and develop unity.

Only when the ideology of the leader is deepened and developed and illuminates the single road of victory according to the demands of the ceaselessly advancing era and revolution, can the unity of the revolutionary ranks in ideology and will be inherited forever. The promotion, consolidation, and development of our single-hearted unity are attributable to adhering to the great ideology of the leader.

The immortal *chuche* idea -- the only leading ideology of our party -- is the great revolutionary banner of our era for protecting and achieving the independence of the masses of people. All people who value the dignity of man in carrying out the revolution espouse the *chuche* idea and unite under its banner. Our single-hearted unity is faith in the greatness and correctness of the *chuche* idea. Thus, it is unity in ideology and will of *chuche*-type revolutionaries who have united as one. Over the course of the long revolutionary struggle, the Korean communists and people have come to deeply realize that the *chuche* idea is the only great ideology that will lead the revolution to victory and achieve the prosperity of the nation and the final victory of the socialist and communist cause. This is precisely why our party members and working people take the *chuche* idea as a yardstick for all their thoughts and acts and consider it their sacred duty to arm themselves with the *chuche* idea and struggle for its consummation.

To consolidate and develop single-hearted unity continuously, its ideological base, the ideology of the leader, must be ceaselessly developed and enriched. Only then, can the revolutionary ideology of the leader become a great militant banner that illuminates the future of the era and the revolution and become an ideological and spiritual source for making all the people unite toward realizing a single aspiration and purpose along with the advance of the revolution.

Our party firmly protects and defends the *chuche* idea, while ceaselessly developing and enriching it. Our party holds it as a firm guiding principle in working out line of policy. Our party's ideology and theory, which are laden with loyalty to the leader's revolutionary ideology, with revolutionary principles, and with the spirit of continued revolution, are guiding principles with which any difficult and complicated problem arising from inheriting the revolutionary cause and building socialism and communism can be solved most adequately.

The theory on the chucheization of the entire society; the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural; the chuche-oriented economic management theory; the socialist rural construction theory; and all other ideas, theories, lines, and policies of our party all shine with correctness, uniqueness, and consistency. Thus, our party's ideas and theories have become a firm base for our single-hearted unity. Ideas, theories, and policies are always consistent. They are most adequate and reflect the masses' aspirations. This is precisely why the hearts of Korean communists and the people unite as one and become even more pure as time passes.

Our party members and working people know from their firm faith that our party's idea and theories are great illuminate the future of the Korean revolution. Thus, they advance with conviction only along the road designated by the party. At all times and places our party members and working people believe only the lines and policies of our party and talk and act only according to the party's ideology and will. This is their pure appearance.

The ceaseless consolidation and development of our party's single-hearted unity, along with the advance of the revolution, are also attributable to our people's growing trust in the party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our party's unity and cohesion are based on all party members' boundless respect and absolute trust in the party and leader.

The firmness and consistency of the trust in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution is an important symbol of single-hearted unity and its fundamental condition. Single-hearted unity is unity based on trust between the leader [yongdoja] and the warriors, and the blood relationship between the leader and the warriors stems from the purity of the stand and the attitude of the warriors who uphold the leader. This emotion does not stem from a sense of obligation or from simple logical reasoning. Boundless respect and trust stem from faith in the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, and this respect and trust grow further along with the advance of the revolution. This is the precise fundamental factor that makes our single-hearted unity strengthen and develop.

Today, our party members and working people have united as one by boundlessly trusting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by maintaining the faith and duty to continue carrying out the revolution by following the glorious party center because they have deeply realized the greatness of the party and the leader through their practical experiences.

Our party, by putting forth the program of chucheization of the entire society, has provide a fundamental principle to consummate the revolutionary cause and, with matured and tested leadership, has won great achievements in building the party and the state in economic and cultural construction, in building the armed forces, and in all other areas. Today, our party is opening the golden age of the fatherland's endless prosperity. Today, in the leadership of our party, our people see the bright future in the Korean revolution. They firmly believe that when they advance by following the party they can win victory by overcoming any trial.

Whenever a great change is made in all areas of the revolution and construction under the leadership of the party, our people's faith in the party further grows. It becomes even stronger as they live endlessly happy lives in the bosom of the party. The people's growing trust in the party is attributable to the revolutionary banner upheld by our party.

The revolutionaries' honor lies in carrying out the revolution. Accordingly, their trust in the leader [yongdoja] can become stronger only over the course of the revolution.

Our part is a revolutionary party that continues to carry out the revolution under all circumstances and every activity of our party is laden with revolutionary spirit. Our party's leadership is a fundamental guarantee that makes our people firmly advance down the road of socialism by smashing the imperialists' war provocation maneuvers and by maintaining the working class stand and its revolutionary principles.

It is precisely due to the firmness and nobleness of the will of our party advancing under the revolutionary banner that all people, from those who have participated in the revolution over a long period of time to the new generations and from the working class to peasants, intellectuals, soldiers, youths, and students, unite under the banner of the party. The absolute trust of our people, who will continue to fight until the end of the world by upholding our party, is the purest and noblest emotion, and the firm revolutionary spirit with which they will continue to share destiny with the party in any storm. This trust, which overflows in our revolutionary ranks today, is the source of the endless might that makes us display the spirit of peerless sacrifice and heroism in the practical struggle to implement the party's plan.

Devoting all their wisdom and energy to implementing the party's policy whether they are recognized or not, and living with the ardent wish to bring even greater joy to the leader [yongdoja] no matter what they do, are the noble ideological and spiritual traits of our people who have united single-heartedly. Without the might of the single-hearted unity, the sense of sacrifice of our working class which manufactured the 100,000-ton press and a large oxygen separator according to the demand of the party was unthinkable. At the same time, without it, the heroic spirit of those construction workers who built the Sohae Lockgate by blocking 20-ri of rough seas with resolve to unconditionally implement the decision of the party was also unthinkable.

Our revolutionary ranks, which consider it a great mission to protect and defend our party politically and ideologically and at the expense of one's life and which have united as with blood relations with the leader [yongdoja] and with conviction and faith, are invincible revolutionary ranks which nothing can destroy.

Since the revolutionary cause was first being explored, true Korean communists have struggled, shedding blood for single-hearted unity. Smashing the maneuvers of all opportunists, they have unyieldingly struggled to defend the purity of unit and cohesion.

This entire historical course has been a path along which each individual has deeply recognized the greatness of the leader [yongdoja] and has been united as one with unanimous aspirations to entrust him with both the individual's and posterity's destinies and follow him. Practical experience in our revolution shows that the great leader [yongdoja] should be invariably upheld at the center of unity and unity in ideological will should be realized to achieve, consolidate, and develop single-hearted unity over the period during which the revolution has advanced. No force in this world can break this great single-hearted unity achieved in practical struggle and consolidated as firm as steel.

Single-Hearted Unity Is Our Eternal Banner. [subhead]

The single-hearted unity of our party is matchlessly precious to the future of the revolution, both yesterday and today. Whatever obstacles may be laid in the way of advance, we should achieve the complete victory of socialism, reunify the fatherland, and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause. All party members and workers should resolutely defend and safeguard the purity of our single-hearted unity around the party and the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee has noted: Defending and constantly strengthening the unity, cohesion, and purity of the party are important questions that consider the fate of the party and the revolution. We should defend the great unity and cohesion of our party generation after generation and further strengthen them.

The future of the party and the revolution rests with inheritance of unity. Only single-hearted unity that is purely preserved and inherited generation after generation until the revolution has won ultimate victory is the genuine unity and cohesion that brilliantly solves questions related to the primary base of the revolution forever.

Because there is the glorious party center today, our single-hearted unity has been achieved and is constantly consolidated and developed. Our party is the banner of great single-hearted unity and its defender. Our party center has seen to it that the revolutionary banner of single-hearted unity, which was upheld during the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, flies over the entire party and all of society and that the party's work and activities thoroughly serve to enhance the party and revolutionary ranks. A way to firmly defend, consolidate, and develop our single-hearted unity lies in upholding the party center with loyalty and advancing in the unanimous unity of all cadres, party members, and workers.

How the tradition of unity is inherited is an important question that concerns the solidity of our single-hearted unity and our future. Inheriting the tradition of unity is nothing but the expansion and strengthening of ranks, which were acquired over the period of pioneering the revolution and are united around the leader [yongdoja], and the inheritance of the spirit of this unity and fighting experience. The course over which the ranks of genuine revolutionary fighters following the leader [yongdoja] are nurtured and expanded is the inheritance of unity. Consolidating and developing unity means making the lofty revolutionary spirit of sharing destiny with the leader [yongdoja] firmly dominate all the ranks.

Today's single-hearted unity around the party center is the inheritance of unity around the great Comrade Han Pyol at the dawning of the Korean revolution. The noble spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs, who were united as one in fighting while cherishing faith in the greatness of the respected and beloved comrade Kim Il-song when there was neither the party nor the government, is a model that we must follow and from which we must learn. We should resolutely defend single-hearted unity based on the tradition of unity achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and become the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's who safeguard the party center.

It is important for cadres and party members to firmly arm themselves with a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook in consolidating and developing single-hearted unity. How solid and pure unity is depends on how firm a revolutionary world outlook each member has. The basis herein is the viewpoint and stance of upholding the leader [yongdoja]. This ideological viewpoint is not always invariable. For this reason, the functionaries and party members should firmly establish a chuche-oriented world outlook to fight alongside the advancing ranks to the end along the road of struggle down which they embarked with determination.

The question of arming oneself with a revolutionary world outlook is required of all. In particular, it has importantly arisen among command personnel of the revolution. Cadres are the core framework of the revolutionary ranks. Only when the command personnel of the revolution firmly establish a revolutionary world outlook can they become the standard-bearers of unity, unite all members around the party and the leader, and constantly enhance the political and ideological might of the revolutionary ranks. Our reality in which the revolution is deepening and developing demands that, regardless of how long he has served the revolution, what position he assumes, or which post he works at, no one be satisfied having established a revolutionary world outlook, but more solidly establish it. Those who are lazy in ideological discipline cannot lead a party-oriented party nor can they endlessly fight with loyalty along the single road of the revolution as expected by the party. Experience shows that the exploits and success in work of the past shine in today's struggle of upholding the party.

Such revolutionaries as Comrades Kim Chaek, Choe Hyon, and Chong Chun-taek who were endlessly loyal to the leader, without exception, incessantly disciplined themselves ideologically to enhance loyalty through study, organizational life, and practical struggle. Only those who constantly enhance loyalty to the party and the leader in their hearts do not change their minds under changing circumstances, but can defend and safeguard the party and the revolution by unhesitatingly sacrificing their lives during a difficult period.

Our single-hearted unity should be constantly consolidated and developed based on revolutionary comradeship. Other functionaries and workers are revolutionary fighters who struggle along the single road of upholding the idea and leadership of the party and the leader, and are revolutionary comrades who have a common will. To genuinely carry out the revolution better and purely uphold the intention of the leader [yongdoja], we should help, lead, and love each other in a comradely manner. Revolutionary comradeship is not an abstract value, but love for revolutionary comrades who work together. From the firm stand of upholding the leader [yongdoja] of the revolution, all functionaries and workers should give full play to revolutionary comradeship through practical struggle.

Vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction is very important work designed to more firmly consolidate single-hearted unity. Our single-hearted unity is based on the superiority of the socialist system and the prosperity of the fatherland. The people find the greatness of our party in the great reality of the endlessly prospering age of the Worker's Party and totally entrust the party with the destinies.

Our glorious party has unfolded the grand blueprint for the Third 7-Year Plan and is conducting bold operations to make the fatherland prosper forever and epochally improve the people's standard of living. The successful performance of this task has risen as an important question in deepening the trust of the popular masses in the party and in enhancing single-hearted unity. All party members and workers should powerfully turn out to carry out the new prospective plan while upholding the party's conception and should create new miracles and exploits in constructing major projects, including the Sunchon vinalon complex, thereby making this significant year shine as a year in which another great revolutionary upsurge is effected in socialist construction.

Single-hearted unity is the permanent life of our revolution and an ever-victorious banner. The Korean revolution, with a history of approximately 60 years, has traversed along a difficult and arduous road. Over this course, there have been people who have expected luck while depending on others or wavering whenever obstacles have been laid before them or heavy tasks were assigned by the revolution.

However, the only way to pioneer our path while winning victory was single-hearted unity. Because our party and people have been more firmly united around the great leader [yongdoja] as the situation has been more difficult and complicated, they have been able to tide over difficulties and defend the banner of the revolution to the end. Single-hearted unity around the great leader [yongdoja] is the banner of victory to which we should always firmly adhere and it forever constitutes the primary base of the revolution.

Just as the genuine Korean communists brilliantly performed their assigned heavy missions by uniting themselves around the respected and beloved General Kim Il-song in a single-hearted manner while adhering to this basis in the past, we should fight with this basis deeply cherished in our hearts. Only then can we consummate the historic mission of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

The future of our party and people, who are advancing in firm unity around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song while upholding the great banner of single-hearted unity, is endlessly promising.

JAN SUCCESS FOR DPRK INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

SK040003 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA) -- The January plan of this year, the first year of the Third Seven-Year Plan, was overfulfilled at all industrial establishments in Korea.

According to data available, the monthly plan was successfully carried out at the Anju, Tokchon and Sariwon district coal mining complexes, Kangso general coal mining enterprise and other coal mines.

The Anju district coal mining complex has finished the monthly plan 100.2 percent in coal production and 132 percent in capital tunnelling.

The Musan ore mining complex which holds a big portion in the country's ore production has overfulfilled the monthly headings production plan. The ore production plan was carried out at 105.2 percent at the Unyul mine, too.

The January plan has been fulfilled with success in metal industry.

The Chollima steel complex has boosted production 60.6 percent in steel and 49.2 percent in rolled steel as compared with the same period last year.

The Hwanghae iron and steel complex, too, has carried out the January plan: 119.8 percent in pig iron, 114.3 percent in steel and 129.8 percent in rolled steel as against the January figures last year.

The Korean Machine Corporation, the General Bureau of Automation Industry, the General Bureau of Mining Machine Industry, and the Yongsong machine complex and other units in the machine industry domain have also overfulfilled the January plan for the production of machinery.

Units in the building-materials domain including the Chonnaeri cement complex, February 8 cement complex, Pyongyang plastic building-materials factory and Pyongyang chemical building-materials factory have overfulfilled the January plan, with the result that building-materials needed for important construction projects and various domains of the national economy have been supplied satisfactorily.

The geological Prospecting Corps under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development have carried out the January plan for total industrial output value at 111.5 percent.

The January plan has been overfulfilled at the mills under the Korean Silk Company including the Pyongyang silk reeling mill and Pakchon Silk Mill and Minor Chemical Corporations and the Hungnam fertilizer complex, too.

The January assignments have been successfully carried out also at major construction sites.

In particular, the General Bureau of Tideland Construction had honoured the January plan at 108.5 percent as of January 29.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES -- Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- A Hungarian light industry delegation arrived in Pyongyang Monday for a visit to Korea. Earlier, a delegation of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea led by its deputy director Yi Chung-ung left here for the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 2 Feb 87 SK]

SOCIALIST SKATING TEAMS ARRIVE -- Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA) -- GDR, Romanian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet teams arrived in Pyongyang to participate in the International Junior Friendship Speed Skating Tournament of socialist countries. The delegation of Moscow city construction workers of the Soviet Union left for home on February 3. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 3 Feb 87 SK]

INCREASED TENSION DUE TO PLANNED RALLY NOTED

SK060734 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 6 (YONHAP) -- A rally to be held in memory of a student activist who died last month while under police interrogation is raising tensions among South Korea's rival political parties to new heights.

Despite repeated ruling camp's demands that the opposition cancel the memorial service, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is determined to push ahead with the rally, to be held Saturday in Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul. The memorial service for Pak Chong-chol, a junior at Seoul National University, was planned by the opposition party, dissident groups and religious organizations.

The government and ruling Democratic Justice Party have called the planned rally an "illegal" gathering aimed at creating social unrest and eventually overthrowing the incumbent government through violence. They have shown no signs of backing down from their demands that the rally be called off. A high-ranking government official warned earlier that the government will take "resolute measures" to block the mass rally, urging the opposition party not to use the torture death incident for political purposes.

Political observers said Friday that the gathering will result in another head-on confrontation between the rival parties, which clashed last November on the streets of Seoul.

The government took swift and proper steps soon after the torture incident was made public. In an effort to settle the case promptly, the government arrested two policemen allegedly responsible for the incident, dismissed the home minister and national police chief, and set up a committee for the protection of human rights.

The government has begun preparatory work to block the rally, which it views as an illegal gathering disguised as a memorial service. The National Police Headquarters have put police forces in Seoul and nearby areas on full alert. Police seized leaflets urging people to take part in the rally after searching a dissident organization and strengthened street checks in an effort to prevent dissident figures from sneaking into the area. The headquarters also plans to mobilize thousands of policemen to block off streets near the rally site on Saturday and to place dissident leaders under "house protection."

The main opposition party has defied a plan by the government and the ruling camp to block the memorial service and is intent on informing the people of the rally through all possible means.

To pay tribute to Pak's memory, the opposition has suggested that people pray silently where they are, that churches and temples strike bells and that cars blow their horns at 2 p.m. Saturday.

Political observers said that the confrontation between the rival parties is likely to continue for a long time after the rally is held.

The government and ruling party are expected to take a harder line against the opposition, regardless of whether the rally is aborted or limited to a mere religious mass, the observers said. If the main opposition party fails to hold the rally, it will try to stage a second or third memorial service, they predicted.

Rally Site To Be Isolated

SK060145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] A total of 23,700 police troops will be stationed in the area around Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul to prevent possible radical disturbances in connection with the memorial mass slated for 2 p.m. tomorrow at the cathedral.

According to senior police officers yesterday, all carbines and ammunition have been taken from police boxes to police stations to keep them safe from being seized by radical activists.

The weapons and ammunition will be kept there through Sunday, the official said. Each police box will be provided with one pistol to handle any emergency cases.

The roads leading to Myongdong Cathedral will be cordoned off by about 7,500 riot police troops.

Those citizens who operate shops and other establishments in Myongdong and those who are attending the mass service will be allowed to enter the area, the officers said.

Tickets permitting them access to the cathedral and the Myongdong area will be issued in advance, the officers disclosed, adding that those who have no such tickets will not be allowed to approach the area under any circumstances.

Some undesirable turmoil and clashes between policemen and dissident group members and student activists trying to take part in the Myongdong gathering are expected to take place.

Leading members of the mass preparation council have pledged that the memorial service for Pak Chong-chol will proceed orderly and peacefully. But the police authorities have said the real reason for the joining the dissident figures and activists is the toppling of the present regime.

The officers revealed that 3,750 police troops serving in provincial regions will be deployed to Seoul to support the Seoul policemen in connection with the Myongdong gathering.

Second and third cordons of police troops will be established on the roads leading to Myongdong and its vicinity, the officers said.

They disclosed they had obtained information that many provincial chapter members of the New Korea Democratic Party and student activist group members at provincial colleges will travel to the capital city to participate in the Myongdong meeting.

Inns and hotels around the railroad stations and bus terminals in Seoul are to be inspected, they said.

In addition, they said, printing shops and other places publishing books and other material will be inspected to confiscate leaflets, placards and other material to be distributed during the Myongdong meeting tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Kwon Pok-kyong, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, called on Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan Wednesday and asked for cooperation to prevent any disturbance.

Kwon reportedly briefed Kim on the measures to be taken by the police with regard to the Myongdong mass service.

House Arrest for Kim Tae-chung

BK060424 Hong Kong AFP in English 0408 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb 6 (AFP) -- South Korea put Kim Tae-chung and other opposition leaders under house arrest Friday on the eve of a planned memorial gathering for a college student who died under police torture three weeks ago.

Police meanwhile were put on alert across the country.

Aides to Mr. Kim said he had been placed under what the authorities called "house protection," with hundreds of police officers surrounding his home in western Seoul. Also confined to their houses were Choi Hyung-wu and Yang Sun-chik, both vice-presidents of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), among other dissident leaders, the aides said.

Police said they were put on a 48-hour alert Friday morning and they had rounded up 2,374 people during an extensive check-and-search operation by 41,000 officers in Seoul. About 330 were charged, they said including three people who were carrying leaflets announcing the rally at the Myongdong Roman Catholic Cathedral in downtown Seoul.

South Korea has said that dissident student Pak Chong-chol, enrolled at Seoul National University, died during police torture in January. The revelation led to the resignation of Home Affairs Minister Kim Chong-ho and Police Chief Kang Min-chang, while the two alleged police interrogators face life imprisonment if convicted for homicide.

President Chon Tu-hwan's government has branded Saturday's planned memorial rally an "illegal political gathering." Justice minister Kim Sung-ki has said that sponsors of several violent demonstrations in the past are among its organizers.

In a statement Thursday, he said organizers were trying to create a damagoc atmosphere by calling on drivers, churches and Buddhist temples to honk horns and ring bells at 2 p.m. (0500 GMT) as the rally takes place. "The rally must be stopped... as law-breaking activities which are likely to follow will create social confusion," he said.

The NKDP criticized the government for trying to block the rally, which they said will be held "in a peaceful and orderly manner." NKDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong warned that use of force to stop the rally might cause bloodshed.

National Police Chief Yi Yong-chang said those who spearhead illegal rallies and disturbances Saturday will be punished by law "regardless of their ranks and positions." "If unexpected contingencies should develop, the organizers of the memorial event must bear full responsibility," he said in a statement released late Thursday.

Catholic Group Criticism

SK050133 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] A Catholic priest group criticized the government for labelling the projected memorial service for Pak Chong-chol as illegal and impure in its message to the 14 dioceses of the country yesterday.

The National Catholic Priests' Corps for the Embodiment of Justice also criticized the government for its intention to foil the gathering by mobilizing police force.

In the message, the federation asserted that the memorial service should be held as a nationwide event, rather than be regarded as that of a special political party or religion.

The message called for 2.3 million Catholic believers of the country to take part in the service, urging them to observe one-minute silent prayer at 2 p.m. of the day and to wear black ribbon throughout the month.

NKDP: Allow Rally

SK050836 Seoul YONHAP in English 0816 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) -- The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party Thursday urged the government not to obstruct the upcoming memorial gathering for a student activist tortured to death last month.

In a statement, Kim Tae-yong, spokesman for the opposition party, accused the government of planning to obstruct the memorial rally by all means, "mobilizing tens of thousands of riot policemen at the venue of the event, placing opposition leaders under house arrest and confiscating printed matters for publicity."

The rally is being organized by the NKDP and tens of dissident groups. It is scheduled to take place on Saturday at Myongdong Cathedral in downtown Seoul to protest the death of Pak Chong-chol, who died on Jan. 14 while under police interrogation in connection with alleged anti-government activities.

The spokesman warned that the masses enraged by the inability of the memorial event to materialize because of police suppression might cause a formidable bloody situation.

Despite the government's plan to block the rally, it will proceed peacefully and orderly, Kim said. Any violence or tough acts that arise during the rally will be regarded as the "public enemy aimed at disturbing the event," the spokesman said.

"We cannot but doubt that the current regime may use the rally as an excuse to suppress the New Korea Democratic Party and the opposition forces," he said.

ASSEMBLY SESSION ON WELFARE CENTER DEMANDED

SK050125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded immediate convocation of a special National Assembly session to look into conditions at the Hyongje Welfare Center in Pusan. NKDP floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said: "The situation is a major infringement of human rights. The Assembly should exercise investigative powers to probe the situation in addition to probing the recent torture death of a university student."

Kim said that if the ruling Democratic Justice Party rejects the demand, his party will consider convening an extraordinary Assembly session together with the minor opposition Korea National Party.

The main opposition NKDP said the minister of health and social affairs should resign, assuming responsibility for conditions in the Pusan welfare center where 513 persons are reported to have died between 1975 and last year.

It also called for the dismissal of relevant Pusan city government and police officials.

The KNP has demanded a session of the Assembly Health and Social Affairs Committee to look into the controversial situation.

Meanwhile, a probe team of the NKDP charged that "all kinds of irregularities and unthinkable human rights violations were committed at the welfare center under the pretext of promoting social welfare."

Noting an interim report on the incident, the team called on the government to conduct thorough investigation of the situation so that "every doubt surrounding it can be dispelled."

It said that there are doubts over the center's handling of bodies of some of the dead persons. "Rumors say that they were sold secretly to hospitals as subjects for dissection," it noted.

JUSTICE MINISTER BRIEFS CHON ON 1987 POLICIES

SK050221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said Thursday that his ministry will focus its efforts this year on stamping out "left-leaning" and "pro-communist" forces and illegal activities in order "to solidify social stability." The ministry will establish a foundation to ensure the stability of the people's lives and to accomplish national tasks by blocking any maneuver threatening public order and defending the democratic constitutional system, Kim said. He made the remarks while briefing President Chon Tu-hwan on his ministry's major policy guidelines for 1987.

In an effort to root out so-called "left-leaning" and "pro-communist" forces, Kim said, the ministry will crack down on "impure maneuvers" by some student activists and dissident workers who sympathize with North Korea's revolutionary ideology. It will also try to eradicate the sources of radical leftist ideologies and malicious rumors, he added.

Kim said that his ministry will thoroughly block chronic campus disturbances and will set up a task force to reorient those who disturb public peace.

The ministry will "uproot" public servants' attitudes such as evasion of responsibility, mannerism principle and opportunism, thereby creating social stability, Kim said.

He also said that it will thoroughly regulate the leakage of official secrets of public servants and will take stern actions against extravagant and decadent activities.

Kim said that his ministry will streamline the procedures for entry into and departure from Korea.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION SOUGHT BY JUNE

SK060140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party is seeking to complete the work of rewriting the Constitution to adopt the parliamentary cabinet system by the end of June, three months later than earlier planned, a leading party official said yesterday.

"As our earlier goal of confirming a new Constitution during the first quarter already is out of reach due to the political deadlock caused by the torture death of a college student, we could not but change our plan," he said.

"In order to translate our new plan into action, we have to foster an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of partisan debate on the constitutional issue by cooling down the controversy over the torture death incident," he said.

The official also said that one of the most important things the DJP should do at this difficult time is to "regain hegemony in the operation of the political situation so as to bring the opposition camp to the negotiating table."

As an initial step, the party will consider calling a special National Assembly session this month in order to bring the current "out-of-parliament" disputes into the Assembly, he said.

Party floor leader Yi Han-dong will contact his New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] counterpart, Kim Hyon-kyu, after the memorial rally for Pak Chong-chol, the victim of police torture, co-sponsored by the NDP with dissident and religious groups slated for tomorrow.

The NDP is also demanding that an extra House session be convened this month to resolve the issue of forming a special Assembly committee on human rights in connection with the torture death incident.

However, the DJP official cautiously observed that if the constitutional amendment is not realized by the end of the first half, there is a possibility that the current Constitution may be maintained.

The DJP also plans to hold rallies of its 92 local chapters both this and next month to help create a climate for the amendment of the party's parliamentary cabinet formula.

"The rallies are also designed to encourage party members, who have been somewhat dispirited by the torture death incident, which, consequently, has provided a decisive opportunity for the NDP to launch an all-out campaign against the DJP," he said.

Party chairman No Tae-u yesterday directed the party secretariat to prepare a comprehensive plan covering the holding of the local chapters' rallies.

Earlier, the DJP planned to hold the rallies after the Constitution was revised.

Party spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the rallies would be held also to prepare in part for the next general elections to be conducted under the new Constitution.

NEED FOR IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION REFORM STRESSED

SK040058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Feb 87 p 1

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] Kwangju -- President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday stressed the need for a reform of ideological education for middle and high school students, pointing out that the current education has problems.

He said the ideological education at middle and high school "is formal and does not match with the realities of life."

"The education should be reformed so that it can correspond to the changes in the international society," he emphasized.

The President made the remarks after he received briefings from Cholla-namdo Governor Chon Sok-hong on the province's business programs for 1987 on the first leg of his New Year inspection tour of provincial administrations.

Chon called upon all public officials "to fulfill their respective duties to help solidify national security and stability," underlining that public servants' "easygoing" attitude is the very element hampering national development.

In particular, he stressed on efforts to establish firmer social stability to successfully carry out the two major national tasks, namely next year's peaceful change of government and the Seoul Olympics.

As to the regional development projects, the President said that efforts should be made to help invigorate local economy in such ways to improve incomes of farmers and fishermen and to increase employment by setting up industrial complexes in farming areas.

MONTSAME CONDEMNS NEW U.S. NUCLEAR TEST

OWO60145 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1703 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 February (MONTSAME) -- The United States once again demonstrated its contempt for world public opinion, which is demanding the immediate end to the arms race and the sliding of mankind towards the abyss of nuclear self destruction. Despite numerous warnings from the Soviet leadership, the Reagan administration exploded another nuclear device at the Nevada testing site on Tuesday. Thus, Washington made clear its total unwillingness to promote the cessation of nuclear tests on the planet.

The U.S.-conducted explosions are not only of a provocative nature. They are aimed at destroying once and for all the very possibilities of achieving effective agreement on complete and universal nuclear test ban and at paving the way to space militarization.

The Mongolian public assesses the refusal of the White House to join in the unilateral Soviet moratorium as a serious blow to the cause of detente and elimination of mass destruction weapons.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS PRAISED

OWO60423 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held in January, have international significance. They are especially important for Mongolian Communists, as well in the fulfillment of the tasks put forward at the 19th MPRP Congress to perfect intraparty relations and renovation of the style and methods of party work, noted Professor G. Mieegombo, rector of the D. Sukhe Bator MPRP Party Higher School.

Speaking on radio, the Mongolian scientist emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee Plenum made a number of instructive deductions, after analyzing the cadres' situation during recent years. The main lesson to be learned from this is that there is no time to be lost in solving the cadres' question from the point of view of leadership continuity and its rejuvenation with fresh forces. The relationship to restructuring was seen by the plenum to be the decisive criteria in cadres' policies. This is also applicable to (?Mongolian) state cadres, he said.

WOMEN'S COMMITTEE PLENUM COMMENDS CPSU PLENUM

OWO60125 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 February (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian women commend the CPSU CC Plenum decisions on reorganisation and personnel policy in the Soviet Union. The process of reorganisation going on in the Land of Soviets, creates new ideological and moral climate in Mongolia and has a revolutionizing effect on people's attitude to work, helps in eliminating shortcomings, L. Pagmadulam, chairwoman of the Mongolian Women's Committee (MWC), said, inaugurating the 4th MWC Plenum on 4 February.

The key-note report "Questions of Raising the Efficiency of the Work of Primary Women's Organisations in the Realization of the Decisions of the 19th MPRP and 5th Women's Congresses" was made by J. Altantsetseg, MWC deputy chairwoman. She said that large-scale work has been done in last years in this direction and measures and being taken to improve mother-and-child care.

At present, 18 thousand activists work at more than 3200 primary women's organisations throughout the country.

MONTSAME COMMENTATOR ON DUGERSUREN'S USSR VISIT

OW050015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1655 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 February (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes:

The joint Mongol-Soviet statement issued on the outcomes of MPR Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren's visit to the Soviet Union says that the two countries have once again affirmed the unity of their positions on a wide range of vital problems of the current international situation.

The visit of the Mongolian minister to the Soviet Union, his talks with E. Shevardnadze, CPSU CC Politburo member, USSR foreign minister passed in the spirit of friendship and cordiality characteristic of the Mongol-Soviet relations. The ministers noted the importance of the meeting between J. Batmonh and M. Gorbachev in 1986 in Moscow.

The visit gave a new impulse to the efficient cooperation of the two fraternal countries in the international arena, their traditional interaction in the struggle for universal peace and security.

The problems of Asia-Pacific region naturally were in the focus of attention. By stating that the MPR and USSR are fully aware of their responsibility in transforming the Asia-Pacific region from an arena of military confrontation into a nuclear-weapon-free zone, E. Shevardnadze has accurately expressed the feelings of the Mongolian public.

The joint statement reflects the invariable support of the Mongolian People's Republic to the far-reaching foreign policy initiatives and bold practical steps of the Soviet Union aimed at eliminating the nuclear war threat and ensuring universal peace, the commentator underscores.

BATMONH SENDS GREETINGS TO DRA ON ANNIVERSARY

OW040001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 February (OANA-MONTSAME) -- On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the MPR and DRA, General Secretary of the MPR Central Committee, Presidium Chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural Jambyn Batmonh sent a congratulatory telegramme to Afghan leaders Najib and Samkanai.

It notes with satisfaction that since 1962 and especially after the April Revolution the relations between the two countries have been steadily developing and expanding.

"We are confident that the fraternal relations between our two countries firmly based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and DRA, will be further deepening and strengthening in the interests of our joint struggle for peace and progress", the telegramme says.

J. Batmonh wished leaders of Afghanistan, PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and government, and the entire fraternal Afghan people great successes in the achievement of national reconciliation in their country, in the defence of the gains of the April Revolution, in the historic cause of building a new society.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESUMES WORK AS SCHEDULED

5 Feb Afternoon Session

BK051435 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] In the afternoon of 5 February, the 12th session of the PRK's 1st National Assembly resumed its work as scheduled.

All members of the National Assembly heard the National Assembly report on the creation of a Commission for Nationalities and a draft resolution of the National Assembly read by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy for the Kompong Cham constituency; an Interior Ministry report read by Comrade Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior; a National Defense Ministry report read by Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the KPRP Central Committee, minister of national defense, and deputy for the Battambang constituency; a report of the Commission for the Supervision of the National Defense Labor read by Comrade Nhim Vanda, deputy minister of planning and vice chairman of the Commission for the Supervision of the National Defense Labor; a report of the Central Committee's Proselytization Commission read by Comrade Un Dara, permanent vice chairman of the Proselytization Commission; and a commentary of the National Assembly's Legislative Commission read by Comrade Vandt Ka-on, member of the Council of State, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for the Battambang constituency.

The session adjourned at 1500 and will resume its work tomorrow, 6 February.

6 Feb Morning Session

BK060635 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] On the morning of 6 February, the 12th session of the PRK National Assembly resumed its work as scheduled.

In this 3d day of the session, all members of the National Assembly heard the following:

The draft statement of the PRK National Assembly supporting the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples read by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Prey Veng constituency;

A commentary of the Cultural and Social Affairs Commission read by female Comrade Som Kimsuor, member of the party Central Committee, editor in chief of the newspaper PRACHEACHON and deputy for Kampot constituency;

A commentary of the Economic, Planning, and Budget Affairs Commission, a draft resolution on the expenses in the state budget in 1985, a resolution on the execution of budgetary projects in 1986 and the targets of the state's financial and budgetary projects for 1987, and a resolution on the targets and plans for socio-economic restoration and development in 1987 read by Comrade Men Chhan, member of the Council of State, permanent vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Kompong Cham constituency; and

The Council of State report requesting National Assembly ratification of a decree appointing three ministers and a draft ratification of this decree, the Council of State's report requesting National Assembly ratification of a decree-law on the creation of the office of the Ministry of Inspection and a draft ratification of this decree-law, and the Council of State report requesting National Assembly ratification of a decree-law on the creation of Banteay Meanchey Province and a draft ratification of this decree-law read by Comrade Vandī Ka-on, member of the Council of State, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Battambang constituency.

The session adjourned at 1100 and will resume its work at 1400.

SPK REPORTS THAI TERRITORIAL VIOLATIONS

BK050721 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK February 4 -- In January last, Thai gunners shelled from 1,000 to 5,000 mortar rounds on Kampuchean border areas of Hills 200, 321, 551, 1271, 507, 505, 381, Phnom Kchor, and Phnum Khieu.

Thai aircraft of L-19 type [overflow] Anlung Veng, Phnum Kingkok, Poipet, Phnum Malai, Yeang Dangcum, western Ampil, and western Spean Chey Chum Neah (Victory Bridge) from 1 to 10 kms inside Kampuchea.

At sea, Thai armed vessels 400 times illegally operated in Kampuchean waters from 3 to 17 miles off Kaoh Kong, Kaoh Tang, and Kaoh Oulo Wai Islands. In the same period, Khmer reactionaries on many occasions infiltrated from their hideouts in Thailand into Kampuchean territory to sabotage the peaceful life of the Kampuchean border population. Those infiltrators were duly punished by the Kampuchean border guards: 823 of the enemy troops were put out of action, including 441 killed, 148 captured, and 234 forces to surrender [as received]. The Kampuchean border guards seized 430 assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES MOZAMBIKAN FRONT ANNIVERSARY

BK051215 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 5 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has extended warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party on its 10th anniversary.

In his message, Heng Samrin said: "During the past years, the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the Frelimo Party, has developed the revolutionary forces and effectively accomplished the noble tasks of a frontline country in foiling all perfidious moves of the imperialists and their allies against the Mozambican people and the regional revolution.

"The Frelimo's energetic forces constitute an active contribution to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"We are convinced that under the leadership of the Frelimo Party with Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano at the head, the Mozambican people will score new greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the party's fourth congress."

"May the ties of friendship, militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples develop and strengthen with every passing day," Heng Samrin concluded his message.

SPC PLENARY SESSION ISSUES RESOLUTIONS

Action Plans

BK051246 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Feb 87

["4 February resolution of the SPC concerning the report reviewing and examining the action plan for 1986 and the orientations and action plan of the SPC for 1987"]

[Text] After hearing, considering, and exchanging views on a report reviewing and examining the execution of the action plan for 1986 and the orientations and action plan of the SPC for 1987 proposed by the SPC Standing Committee, the SPC ordinary plenary session for 1987 at its meeting on the afternoon of 4 February decided to:

Article 1: Approve the report reviewing and examining the execution of the action plan of the SPC for 1986 with pleasure and a unanimity of views on the achievements recorded in executing its tasks.

Article 2: Continue to fulfill its historical tasks as assigned by the national congress of representatives, that is, to complete the draft constitution and to complete and proclaim the electoral law and, together with the Council of Ministers, to elect the people's representatives to further implement the LPDR's political tasks in the new period.

Article 3: Assign the SPC Standing Committee to organize the implementation of the SPC's plan of action for 1987 with fine success.

Vientiane, 4 February 1987

[Signed] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC, on behalf of the SPC

State Plans, Budgets

BK051254 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Feb 87

["4 February resolution of the SPC concerning the report on the execution of the 1986 state plan and the orientations for the state plan for 1987 and concerning the execution of the 1986 budget and the orientations for the 1987 budget"]

[Text] After hearing, considering, and holding a general debate on the report on the execution of the 1986 state plan and the orientations for the 1987 state plan and on the report on the execution of the 1986 budget and the orientation for the 1987 budget submitted by the Council of Ministers, the SPC ordinary plenary session for 1987 at its meeting on the afternoon of 4 February decided to:

Article 1: Approve the above reports and assign the LPDR Council of Ministers with concretizing the orientations and plans, with a view to resolving the various weaknesses and remaining problems, ensuring the organization of the effective implementation of the various objectives, tasks, and expected figures contained in the 1987 plan, and persistently ensuring a basic balance for the state budget.

Article 2: Wholeheartedly praise and hail the achievements recorded in the past year by the various branches, localities, grass roots, cadres, combatants, and working people of all ethnic minorities and be convinced that under the beacon of the Fourth LPRP Congress resolutions, with a new line of thinking, and with the determination to actively convert to the new mechanism in all branches, localities, and grass roots, the 1987 state plan will be triumphantly successful.

Vientiane, 4 February 1987

[Signed] Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the SPC, on behalf of the SPC

PASASON WELCOMES 'SUCCESS' OF SPC PLENARY SESSION

BK060447 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Feb 87

[PASASON editorial: "The Meeting That Fully Promotes and Expands Roles of the Supreme State Power Organ" -- date not given]

[Text] The SPC's annual ordinary plenary session for 1987, which proceeded in a high spirit of responsibility for 3 days and closed on 4 February, marks a great success in enhancing the role of the SPC as the supreme power organ of the state in implementing political tasks in a new, orderly manner on the basis of new attitudes and a new outlook. The very significant point of this plenary session of the SPC is that a resolution has been unanimously passed on the report reviewing and examining the implementation of the SPC program of action for 1986 and the orientations for the program of action for 1987. The main task of the SPC as noted in the program of action is to concentrate on continuing to fulfill its historic role and responsibility, that is, to complete the draft constitution, complete and promulgate the election law, and together with the Council of Ministers organize the elections of people's representatives. The session also passed resolutions on the report on the implementation of the state plan for 1986 and the orientations for the state plan for 1987 and on the implementation of the 1986 budget and the orientations for the 1987 budget of the Council of Ministers. The session has approved those reports and presented them to the Council of Ministers of the LPDR to put them into concrete detail so as to strengthen various weak points and solve remaining problems to guarantee an effectiveness fulfillment of the various objectives, duties, and expected figures of the 1987 plan and to strive to basically balance the state budget.

In the communique on the ordinary plenary session for 1987, the SPC has highly appreciated the success of the fourth party congress and the resolutions of the Third Plenary Session of the Fourth LPRP Central Committee by profoundly and objectively studying and detailing the socioeconomic situation in our country. At the same time, it has reiterated its full support for the highly responsible stand and tireless efforts of the Soviet Union in the struggle to safeguard peace, achieve disarmament, and oppose the spread of nuclear weapons into space in order to proceed to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons. It has once again reiterated its strongest intent to join with the SRV and the PRK in speeding up the realization of the consultative meeting between the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries. It has also reiterated its readiness to cooperate with ASEAN member-countries and other countries in this region in jointly building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation to contribute to the cause of peace in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

The SPC's ordinary plenary session for 1987 has fully reflected the lofty sense of responsibility, solid unity, and unanimity of the supreme power organ of the state, which marks a significant opening of a path for the entire Lao people to march along with the aim of creating a new outlook, in particular in the economic field, and creating new patterns to bring about genuine changes in organizations and cadres.

We are determined to put into actual practice the great success of the SPC's ordinary plenary session for 1987 and to make it a concrete achievement for the people of all tribes throughout the country so that together they can turn 1987 into a year of great victory.

SALI VONGKHAMSAO MEETS HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

BK051119 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Vientiane, February 5 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamhao, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here on February 4 a delegation of the Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by its vice-chairman Gyorgy Doro, who is also vice-chairman of the National Planning Office.

At the talk which passed in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, the sides satisfactorily observed the good cooperation between the two countries in economic, scientific and technical fields, on the one hand, and the preparation for the 9th session of the Lao-Hungarian commissions for economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be soon convened in Vientiane, on the other.

The Hungarian delegation arrived here on February 3.

PRC NPC VICE CHAIRMAN ARRIVES IN BANGKOK

BK060941 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] A Chinese delegation led by the vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress [Rong Yiren] arrived in Bangkok today for a 10-day visit to Thailand as guests of the Agricultural Committee of the Thai House of Representatives.

The Chinese delegation is scheduled to meet with many Thai leaders such as Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, Parliament President Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, and House Speaker Chuan Likphai, as well as hold consultative talks with Thai businessmen on the promotion of joint investment.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RICE SALE WITH PRC CONTINUE

BK051212 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Text] General Manager of China National Cereals, Oils, and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation [Ceroilfood] Cao Wantong met with Commerce Minister Montri Phongphanit at the Commerce Ministry yesterday for talks on purchase of Thai rice.

The commerce minister told reporters after the meeting that the visit by the general manager of the Ceroilfood is for negotiations on the purchase of 200,000 metric tons of 25 percent grade white rice from Thailand. Previously, China had bought 40,000 metric tons of glutinous rice.

The commerce minister said that China had expressed its willingness to buy an additional 20,000 to 40,000 metric tons of rice, so that the total purchase amount will be 220,000 to 240,000 metric tons. The purchase agreement is to be signed soon so that the delivery can be begun in April.

SITTHI ON TRADE, BORDER POINTS WITH LAOS

BK050952 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] This morning Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila presided over a meeting in Ubon Ratchathani on the policy regarding the opening of the border with Laos. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The meeting participants discussed security and economic impacts of opening the border. The border at the Mek pass, which is both a land and water passing point, in Phibun Mangsahan District in Ubon Ratchathani was opened on a temporary basis in 1982 and 1985. On this issue, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi speaks to newsmen:

[Sitthi] Opening of the pass will increase trade and other contacts between Thailand and Laos. The Ubon Ratchathani governor and the Phibun Mangsahan district officer want trade between local Thai and Lao people and between the Thai private sector and the Lao Government trade mechanism. But the information I have from the Thai ambassador in Vientiane is that the Lao side has not laid down any regulations on contacts between the local peoples or the government sectors in border areas not previously opened, like at the Mek pass. The Lao side has tried to avoid a meeting with us on the matter. But we have allowed Lao people to come to trade in the area, thus enabling us to sell our rice, rubber slippers and other products and improving the economy of the people in Ubon Ratchathani.

[Correspondent] There are now four opening points along the Thai-Lao border. Where are they?

[Sitthi] There are two opening points in Nong Khai Province, another in Mukdahan Province, which is strictly for the transit of goods. The opening of the two points in Nong Khai followed improvement in the Thai-Lao political climate after the visit to Vientiane of Arun Phanuphong, the prime minister's adviser. But obstacles remained in trade. When our goods crossed to the Lao side, they had to be fetched by someone (?who had a valid visa). Also, the people involved do not know each other. Trading in Laos is done by government cooperatives or government trading units in (?5) locations, which exceed the one location specified in the agreement with us. I have asked the National Security Council to bring this up for discussion during Deputy Lao Foreign Minister Souban's coming visit to clear up the matter. [end recording]

GOVERNOR WANTS 2 MORE BORDER POINTS WITH LAOS

BK060129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] Ubon Ratchathani -- Provincial governor Danai Katsiri told Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday that he wanted to open two border points to facilitate trade with Laos.

The governor recommended at a meeting here that the border points be opened in Chong Mek and Khemmarat in addition to the two points in Nong Khai and the other temporary one in Mukdahan. He said the opening would help the province's economy.

The governor's proposal was supported by the chiefs of the districts bordering Laos.

National Security Council deputy secretary-general Khachatphai Burutpaht argued against more openings on the grounds the existing points in Nong Khai and Mukdahan were enough for trade between the two countries.

He said, however, that the Chong Mek point could be opened temporarily for economic reasons provided that Laos wants it too.

He pointed out the strategic importance of Chong Mek, saying that some Thai insurgents are still seeking sanctuary in the Laotian province of Champassak across from Chong Mek.

Mr Khachatphai also warned that some strategic goods sent across the border to Laos from the Thai side might end up in Kampuchea.

An army representative opposed the governor's proposal, saying the opening of the border points, either at Chong Mek or Khemmarat should be initiated by Laos "because Laos is the party which is in need of goods."

Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Chaiya Chindawong told the meeting that Thai-Lao relations had improved following the recent visit to Vientiane of Prime Minister's adviser Dr Arun Phanuphong.

He said although Laotians don't have much purchasing power, Vientiane had received foreign aids and needs Thai goods for development. He is optimistic about the outlook of trade with Laos, but noted that some problems obstructing trade expansion have to be tackled during the upcoming visit of Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat later this month.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said the opinions from the meeting would be discussed further in Bangkok.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ADDRESSES PRESSRejects Sihanouk Talks Offer

BK051712 Hong Kong AFP in English 1701 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Vietnam rejected Thursday Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's offer of dialogue about Cambodia, advising him to discuss it direct with Phnom Penh.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry here, Trinh Xuan Lan, told a press conference that Vietnam recognized only the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh as the representatives of the Cambodian people.

An estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops are deployed in Cambodia to defend the pro-Vietnamese administration there against some 50,000 resistance guerrillas.

Said Mr Lan: "If Mr Sihanouk really wishes to contribute to national reconciliation and the political elimination of Polpotists, of whom he was a victim, he should address himself to the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

The Khmer Rouge, under Pol Pot, were ousted from power in Cambodia by a Vietnamese invasion that began in 1978, and later became part of the resistance.

On Monday Prince Sihanouk said in Beijing he was ready to negotiate unconditionally with Vietnam and its main backer, the Soviet Union, about settling the Cambodian conflict. The next day the Soviet Embassy in Beijing also rejected the prince's offer and advised him to negotiate direct with Phnom Penh.

Rejects Thai Charge on Boats

OW051515 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5 -- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today rejected the Thai Administration's groundless charge that Vietnam had captured Thai fishing boats and fishermen on Thai territorial waters.

At a regular press briefing here this afternoon Trinh Xuan Lan, head of the Press and Information Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, said:

"In recent years, Thai fishermen made frequent intrusions into Vietnam's territorial waters, causing great economic losses to Vietnam. Vietnam only captured Thai fishermen entering its internal waters, in violation of Vietnamese as well as international law. It is public knowledge that Thai fishermen have poached on the waters of many neighbouring countries. It is time that the Thai Administration take effective measures to prevent the continuation of this undesirable situation".

INDOCHINESE MINISTERS MEETING MAY BE DELAYED

BK061410 Hong Kong AFP in English 1214 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Feb 6 (AFP) -- A regular meeting of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos will probably be postponed until at least June to allow for legislative elections in Vietnam in April, diplomats here said Friday.

Initially due to be held in Phnom Penh early this year, some diplomats said the delay will give Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, a rising star in reformist circles, time to gain political support.

"The 14th conference should take place in Phnom Penh but the three countries only meet in exceptional cases so the time and the place of the meeting could be altered," Foreign Ministry spokesman Trinh Xuan Lang said Thursday. The spokesman did not explain what he meant by "exceptional cases" but observers reckon his comments implicitly confirm that the meeting will not take place on the date planned.

The three foreign ministers have met twice a year since 1980, ususally in January and July or August, and alternatively in the three Indochinese capitals. The last conference took place on August 17 and 18 in Hanoi.

Informed sources said the postponement of the meeting was due to Vietnamese political commitments, notably the election of deputies to the National Assembly, and government changes. [passage omitted]

The struggle between "conservatives" and "reformists" is accelerating with the approach of the April legislative elections. Both factions are trying to put their own people in key government positions.

Nguyen Co Thach, 66, was recently promoted to alternate Politburo member and is considered a rising star by reformists. Reliable sources say he may soon be promoted to deputy prime minister while keeping his Foreign Ministry portfolio.

Vietnamese leaders will be occupied with political bargaining over the next few months and the holding of an Indochinese foreign ministers conference is second priority, some diplomats said.

A summit of Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao party leaders is also expected to take place this year. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said "preparation is underway" and that the "time, place and program of this summit will be announced at the appropriate time."

FEATURE NOTES CONFLICTS WITH PRC AT NEW YEAR

BK061009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 5 Feb 87

["Feature" by station editor Vu Dinh Vinh: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends, in every corner of the country, our people and Armed Forces have just celebrated the new Spring Festival with enthusiasm and joy as they emulate achievements for the implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress. Along various borderlines as well as on remote offshore islands, our cadres and combatants of various units, wherever they are stationed -- at the frontline or the rear -- while joyfully celebrating the Tet Spring Festival, always maintained high vigilance and stayed combat ready to protect the country's territory so that the local people could joyfully celebrate the traditional Tet Spring Festival in peace.

It should be noted that during the Year of the Cat Tet, the Beijing propaganda apparatus fabricated what it called the Vietnamese attacks at the Chinese border area of Yunnan. They fabricated many provocative Vietnamese shellings and raids on Chinese positions in this area.

Why did the Chinese authorities fabricate this story at a time when the two peoples of China and Vietnam were celebrating the lunar new year? This only shows that they continue to pursue their hostile policy against Vietnam as they are preparing public opinion for their military activities in the border area, particularly at the border with Vi Xuyen District of Ha Tuyen Province. The fact that they have frequently referred to the so-called Laoshan position -- which is known by everyone as a series of Vietnamese-owned hills illegally occupied by China for a long time now -- also testifies to their long-term attempt to occupy and annex this piece of land eternally as evidenced by their fierce shellings and nibbling attacks into the Vi Xuyen area for many successive days over the past years and in recent days.

It should be reiterated that the Vietnamese people always treasure the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship. That is why in the past, as well as during the traditional lunar new year festival of the two nations, we showed our goodwill by expressing our desire to see no tension at the border and to proceed toward normalizing the relations between the two countries. It is totally because of the Chinese side that the Sino-Vietnamese border situation has become strained.

Meanwhile, at the Cambodian-Thai border, also during the days toward the end of January, the Thai authorities again made slanderous allegations about the intrusions into Thai territory by Cambodian revolutionary armed forces and Vietnamese army volunteers. Using this pretext, Thailand has placed its army at the Thai-Cambodian border under alert. The Cambodian news agency has totally rejected this slanderous allegation by Thailand and once again asserted that while using its legitimate right to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Khmer reactionaries' intrusions for sabotage activities, the PRK will always respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai authorities' preparations for their new hostile activities against the PRK will only further worsen the situation at the Cambodian-Thai border.

It is reported that while making this slanderous allegation, the Thai authorities have agreed to allow the United States to build a U.S. arsenal on Thai soil. This coincided with a series of other events such as welcoming Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese General Staff, on a visit to Thailand, the closure of the Khao-I Dang refugee camp, and the attempt to drive the Cambodian refugees closer to areas where the conflicts are taking place along the Thai-Cambodian border so that the Khmer reactionaries can easily mingle with the refugees to carry out sabotage activities.

It can also be further noted that according to figures provided by the Cambodian news agency, SPK, the Thai side has conducted daily shellings and intrusions into Cambodian territory both in the overland area and at sea. They have fired a considerable number of artillery rounds deep into Cambodian inland areas and committed numerous violations at various sensitive areas along the border between the two countries. The purpose of these moves remains the same, that is to create tension and then provide support for the reactionary Khmer army remnants to sneak into Cambodia from Thailand to carry out sabotage activities. These activities of the Khmer army remnants are being noisily reported and inflated by Chinese and Western news agencies.

Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP recently said: The PRK is ready to resort to all possible means to reduce and then proceed toward completely eliminating the tension at the Cambodian-Thai border. The comrade pointed out: The fact that Cambodia has proposed the establishing of a demilitarized zone at the border between the two countries is aimed at turning this area into a safety zone. It is the stand adopted by the ruling Thai circles and backed by the hegemonist and imperialist circles to continue to provide assistance to those reactionary Khmer groups opposing and sabotaging the Cambodian people that constitutes an obstacle to efforts to improve the relations between the two countries.

Dear comrades and friends, for a week now, world public opinion has been discussing and reacting to the State of the Union address delivered by U.S. President Reagan at the 100th U.S. congressional session on 27 January. As observed by public opinion, the 7-page address does not contain anything new. Instead, it exposes passiveness and embarrassment resulting from a far-reaching and comprehensive crisis, especially concerning U.S. foreign policy. President Reagan failed to offer solutions to the pressing socioeconomic problems at home, nor did he put forth any new initiatives concerning nuclear and space disarmament which is the primary concern of the American and world peoples.

Reagan brought forth three major issues. First is the Irangate-Contragate, which is considered the White House's greatest pain in 1986. In his message, Reagan tried to defend himself, feigning sincerity, but public opinion holds that this scandal has most ignominiously exposed the true nature and deceitful foreign policy of the United States. Second, Reagan tried with false optimism to give publicity to the economic successes of his administration. The third major issue raised by Reagan is foreign policy. In his message, the U.S. President repeatedly claimed that the United States deeply cherishes peace and always has goodwill. Nevertheless, people see that in reality, the Washington administration has ceaselessly stepped up the arms race, especially nuclear armament, and stubbornly gone ahead with the SDI star wars program, thereby driving mankind toward a nuclear holocaust. It has persistently held on to the outmoded goal of winning military superiority over the Soviet Union and embraced the doctrine of deterrence and the policy of strength.

Last year, instead of responding positively to a series of important peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration sought to distort these initiatives. In its relations with the Soviet Union, the United States has, contrary to what Reagan said in his message, sabotaged the agreements already signed and blocked off the possibility of signing new agreements. In fiscal year 1987-88, the U.S. budget for the first time exceeds the gigantic sum of 1,000 billion dollars, of which some 300 billion are earmarked for military expenditures with top priority given to the SDI program. Despite all this, Reagan played up the imaginary danger and threat from the Soviet Union by releasing distorted figures of the Soviet military budget. On the other hand, Reagan, in his State of the Union address, declared support for the Contra rebels against independent and sovereign Nicaragua and slandered the Soviet Union with regard to Afghanistan, human rights, and so forth.

The aforementioned facts once again point to the warlike and adventurous character of the Reagan administration's military and foreign policies, and, at the same time, they expose the hypocrisy of the U.S. Administration.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON AFGHAN GOVERNMENT POLICY

OW051818 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Feb 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 5 -- "The Vietnamese people fully support the Afghan Government's policy of national reconciliation and resolutely demand that the hostile forces stop immediately their criminal acts against the Afghan people and leave them alone to settle their international affairs", says QUAN DOI NHAN DAN paper in a commentary today. The army paper continues:

"The policy of national reconciliation of the Afghan Government, which took effect on Jan. 15, 1987 with a nationwide ceasefire for six months as the first stage, has won wide support from the Afghan people of all walks of life and has deeply impressed world opinion.

"This political solution," the paper notes, "has created favourable conditions for all patriotic forces to make direct and substantive contributions to national construction in the interest of the entire people".

It is a notable contribution of the common cause of peace and stability in the region and across the world, the paper stressed. It condemned the imperialists and other international reactionary forces for continuing their undeclared war against Afghanistan while distorting the truth about the Soviet Union's assistance to the Afghan revolution.

It pointed out the initial but very important results of the Afghan Government's national reconciliation policy noting, however, that many more obstacles are still ahead. "We wholeheartedly support this policy of the Afghan Government and demand that the hostile forces immediately end all their criminal acts against the Afghan people and leave them alone to solve their own affairs, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN concludes.

CORRECTION TO LATE REPORT ON PRC PRISONERS

The following correction pertains to the late report headlined "Late Report: PRC Prisoners To Be Freed 12 Feb", published in the 5 February Asia Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 10, paragraph two, last line:

...would be released Tuesday, [10 February]...(changing day from "Thursday" to "Tuesday");

Also correct headline to read "Late Report: PRC Prisoners To Be Freed 10 Feb".

AUSTRALIAHAWKE COMMENTS ON TRADE TENSIONS WITH U.S.

BK060644 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The prime minister says the increasing tensions between the United States and Australia over agricultural trade issues could cause problems in other areas. Mr Hawke says the intensity of the feeling on agricultural issues is shaping some perceptions in quarters that he would not like to see develop.

He says that last year when Australian farmers were voicing strong opposition to an American offer of subsidized wheat to Moscow, some farmers wanted to hold demonstrations at joint military facilities in Australia. The prime minister appealed to America and the European Community to stop corrupting international trade through export subsidies that ultimately worked against both their interests.

Mr Hawke said strains have been imposed upon Australia by some of the actions by America aimed not at Australia, but the European Community. He noted that developing nations were also being hurt by the trade war between America and the EEC.

Mr Hawke made the comments while being interviewed on television in America.

ROK ASSEMBLY SPEAKER BEGINS AUSTRALIA VISIT

SK060259 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Canberra, Feb. 5 (YONHAP) -- The Australian Government has no intentions of establishing diplomatic ties with North Korea, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden was quoted as saying Thursday.

South Korean legislators accompanying National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong on a tour of Australia said that Hayden clearly delivered his government's stand on the issue.

In a meeting with Yi, Hayden said that Pyongyang has expressed the hope that it will normalize diplomatic relations with Australia.

Pyongyang and Canberra established diplomatic relations in 1974 but the former suspended ties a year later, making a senseless assertion that the Australian Government supported South Korea's position in the United Nations at the time. Diplomatic relations between the two countries have been suspended ever since.

The Australian Government did not sever diplomatic ties completely, however.

Yi recalled that North Korea still refuses to respond to the call repeatedly made by South Korea to reopen the inter-Korean dialogue, despite North Korean acts of provocation such as the Rangoon terror bombing in which 18 ranking officials were killed.

In the meeting, Yi asked Hayden to cooperate in settling the bilateral aviation agreement which would establish a flight route between Seoul and Canberra.

Earlier in the day, Yi attended a luncheon meeting at the invitation of Lee Boyce McLeay, acting speaker of the Australian House of Representatives.

In the meeting, Yi told Hayden: "We know that many government and parliamentary leaders of Australia are deeply concerned about human right issues in South Korea and the nation's political development. We are making our greatest efforts to achieve democracy in a short time while we face difficult situations, such as a grave threat from North Korea."

Meanwhile, Australian Deputy Speaker McLeay said he would try to correct his nation's trade deficit with Korea.

In 1985, Korea's exports to Australia came to 369 million U.S. dollars and its imports totaled 1.12 billion dollars, resulting in an imbalance of 747 million dollars.

On Thursday morning, Yi also met with Sir Ninian Stephen, British governor general of Australia.

The Korean speaker left Seoul on Jan. 31 for a two-week tour of New Zealand, Australia and Thailand at the invitations of the parliaments of those countries. He is accompanied on his trip by six Korean lawmakers from rival parties.

Yi is scheduled to return home on Feb. 13.

HAYDEN INTERVIEWED ON SOUTH PACIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

BK050955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The Australian minister for foreign affairs, Mr Bill Hayden, has said that the United States will not endorse the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty, a decision he regrets. The treaty was ratified by eight Pacific nations, including Australia and New Zealand, late last year. It aims to eliminate the testing and storage of nuclear weapons and the dumping of nuclear waste in the South Pacific. Mr Hayden also suggests the Soviet Union may subtly exploit the American decision to oppose the treaty and gain further influence throughout the region. Mr Hayden is talking to diplomatic correspondent, Graeme Dobell:

[Begin recording] [Hayden] All I can say is that at a time when the Soviet Union is showing a much more subtle hand in international diplomacy, perhaps being more skillful than the Americans in many instances and, I think, winning more brownie points as a result of that, and as part of this becoming quite active and successful in the South Pacific, worrying the United States, this decision will not help U.S. interests.

[Dobell] Is Washington's fear of the Soviet interest in the Pacific now so great that that overrides all other considerations?

[Hayden] I should not have thought so because if that was so, they would have signed the protocol -- that is, the protocols to the nuclear free zone treaty. The United States' experience in the South Pacific has in many respects been unfortunate. It has not been too subtle in handling the small Pacific island countries, and in consequence of that there has been clear evidence of irritation towards them, and some hostility. [Word Indistinct] arises because of the way in which they have been handling fisheries matters. I think they are on top of that pretty much now, in fact I am certain of that, but the residue of suspicion and perhaps some hostility is still there. That's why I think to some extent the Soviet Union made rather interesting progress in a number of instances in the South Pacific, sewing up commercial deals.

This decision will not go to the credit of the United States in this part of the world, and possibly will be exploited subtly - and I stress how subtle the Soviets have become in the South Pacific.

[Dobell] Will Washington now face a more critical, a more hostile approach from the Pacific, perhaps even from Canberra?

[Hayden] Well, not from Canberra, our relationship is soundly based. We have a difference with them on this, and we have made it clear that we have differences. We will express those differences and we will justify our position. We have substantial differences with them, for instance, on nuclear testing and we justify those [changes thought] our different position, and argue against their policies. What will happen in other parts of the South Pacific I really can't give you an account for that, I'm not responsible for other country's decisions on these matters, but I suspect, given the profound feelings that South Pacific island people have about the ocean, about the environment, about resources in the sea, as one of the more potentially rewarding resources they have among some very limited resources available to them, there will probably be some heightened irritation towards the Americans.

[Dobell] Is the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty now dead?

[Hayden] Oh gosh, no. The treaty is in place, it is in the process of being ratified. The countries of this part of the world have signed and ratified it in sufficient numbers for the treaty to stand as an international document (?clung to faithfully) by the signers and ratifiers in this part of the world, so as far as the ratifiers won't have any part of nuclear weapons being stored on their territory or being fired from their territory or being tested on their territory now or into the future, and that is a very important principle to have in place. [sentence as heard]

[Dobell] Does this now mean that the South Pacific is to become an area of nuclear power confrontation?

[Hayden] Oh, the superpowers are indisputably engaged in competitive activity in the South Pacific. The Americans are much more active than they have been in the past, in various ways their presence is being projected, and in a competitive fashion, the Soviet Union similarly is active in the South Pacific and having some success -- Vanuatu, signed a fishing agreement with them; Kiribati had one, the renegotiation is suspended at the moment but may be reopened at any time; and there are reports coming through that Papua New Guinea may think seriously about entering into such an agreement. Fiji, it has been suggested, may also consider such an agreement.

A network of these sorts of agreements which lead to on-the-ground access for the Soviet Union could easily see a new and major step in the superpower competitiveness in this part of the world. When the Soviets get on the ground it is in our experience, both in this country and elsewhere, they will take the opportunity of getting GRU-KGB type agencies in, putting in electronic eavesdropping equipment, and for the small island states, a real risk that there may be an attempt to interfere in domestic politics. [end recording]

NEW ZEALANDLANGE 'DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED' AT U.S. DECISION

BK060128 Hong Kong AFP in English 0114 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Wellington, Feb 6 (AFP) -- New Zealand was "deeply disappointed" that the United States had decided not to sign the protocols of the South Pacific nuclear free zone treaty, Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday night.

The U.S. refusal to accept the Treaty of Rarotonga was "especially disappointing" as "it was clear the United States did not intend to offend in terms of the protocols, which ban the testing, storage and use of nuclear weapons in the south Pacific."

He said that while Washington did not intend to offend against the treaty's provisions, it did continue "to assert the right to a nuclear projection" anywhere in the world.

The American view of "the problem" of nuclear-free zones was that a string of them would have the effect of hamstringing (U.S.) nuclear weapons deployment." [quotation marks as received]

Reports from Fiji have indicated China will sign the protocols shortly.

The Soviet Union was the first nuclear power to sign the protocols, nearly two months ago. Britain is still studying the issue.

Britain is widely expected to follow the American line and refuse to recognise the zone.

France, the only nuclear power with a nuclear weapons test programme in the zone, has already rejected the treaty which bans the testing, storage and use of nuclear arms in the region.

Eight of the nations of the South Pacific area have ratified the treaty, including New Zealand and Australia.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden yesterday described the U.S. decision as deeply disappointing and not recognising the aspirations of South Pacific states.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH IRAN SIGNED 22 JAN

BK230940 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] The Iranian Government has signed a \$24.5 million contract for the purchase of Indonesian commodities such as tea, plywood, and rubber. With the signing of the contract, the trade contracts total \$44.5 million because when an Indonesian trade delegation visited Iran in 1985 and 1986, contracts on purchase of Indonesian commodities worth \$20 million were already signed.

The head of Indonesia-Iran Trade Affairs Division, (Sudriajat), told newsmen in Sukarno-Hatta International Airport in Jakarta yesterday that during their 4-day stay Indonesia, the Iranian trade delegation also visited a tea plantation in Puncak and held discussions with Indonesian counterparts on Indonesia's proposal to purchase oil from Iran. (Sudriajat) was seeing off the Iranian delegation headed by its Trade Minister Hasan Abedija-Ja'fairo.

AFGHAN MUJAHIDIN DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

BK051537 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The leader of the Afghan mujahidin, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, has sent a letter of appreciation and gratitude to Lukman Harun, chairman of the Indonesian-Afghan People's Solidarity Committee. The letter was presented in Jakarta today by [name indistinct], vice chairman of the Afghan Mujahidin Political Commission, and (Khayam Hussain), mujahidin representative in Kuala Lumpur, now on a visit to Indonesia.

The letter was sent in recognition of the assistance and support given by the Indonesian-Afghan People's Solidarity Committee and Indonesian Muslims to the Afghan people's current struggle against the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan.

Feted in Jakarta

BK060729 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] The Afghan mujahidins' chief representative for Southeast Asia, (Manggal Husayn), currently visiting Indonesia, has expressed his high appreciation to the Indonesian Government for the warm welcome extended to him during his visit to the country at the invitation of the Indonesia-Afghan Islamic Solidarity Committee.

Speaking at a dinner reception at the Saudi Embassy in Jakarta last night, (Manggal Husayn) again called on Indonesian Muslims to give their political and moral support as well as prayers in the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet occupation of their country. Commenting on the impact of the struggle against the Soviet-backed regime, (Manggal Husayn) said that about 5 million Afghans had fled to neighboring Pakistan and Iran, while another 1 million had been killed in armed clashes since 27 December 1979.

Also presented at the embassy function were Religious Affairs Minister Munawir Syadzali, the director general of sociocultural and information services of the Foreign Affairs Department, Muslim ulemas, and members of the diplomatic corps in Jakarta.

AQUINO EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH PLEBISCITE

HK051109 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] President Aquino expressed satisfaction with the results of the 2 February plebiscite. According to her, this will confer legitimacy on her administration. Ben Hermida with the report:

[Begin recording] I have said that if we won 70 percent of the votes, I would be very happy. To win 80 percent of the ballots is indeed gratifying, the president told 40 businessmen during the launching of the Buy Filipino Movement. The chief executive added that the triumph of yes votes demonstrated to the world that [words indistinct] could unite and let their voices be heard. As I have said at the grand rally at Luneta, we will not lean to the left or to the right.

The president made the remarks to businessmen led by Jaime Zobel de Ayala and Raul Concepcion.

At the launching of the Buy Filipino Movement, the businessmen told the president that while normalization of the country will be slow, it will nevertheless be steady.

The president thanked the businessmen for the good news they bore and for the hope and confidence they have in the country. She also asked the businessmen to improve their products so that people will be encouraged to patronize them.

From the news report section of the office of the press secretary, this is Ben Hermida reporting. [end recording]

'People's Faith' Restored

HK060725 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] President Corazon Aquino urged employees and officials of the Bureau of Customs to serve as examples in working for the people wholeheartedly. The president was the guest of honor in the celebration of the 85th anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Customs Service.

In her speech, she said that the people's faith in the government has been restored, as demonstrated in the ratification of the constitution in the 2 February plebiscite. She stated that unlike in the past, the people now believed in the government and in democracy. According to her, the loyalty and capabilities of officials such as Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Customs Commissioner Wigberto Tanada inspired her to start a government [words indistinct].

AQUINO SUPPORTERS PICKET MANILA CITIBANK OFFICE

HK061035 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Supporters of President Corazon Aquino Friday picketed the Citibank office here to protest the U.S. financial giant's alleged resistance to soften rescheduling terms for Philippine commercial debts. Led by Aurelio German, manager of the Manila International Airport, the estimated 100 pickets said they will demonstrate at the office, located in the Makati financial district, until Citibank backs down.

"Boycott Citibank, the crocodile," the demonstrators chanted. They called on Filipinos to boycott Citibank, the country's biggest foreign creditor and one of the most profitable commercial banks here.

Philippine officials in November walked out of talks on the rescheduling terms for three billion dollars in maturing commercial debts, citing Citibank's refusal to grant terms as liberal as those given to Mexico two months before.

Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin announced here Tuesday that talks will resume on February 23 in New York, saying "We are within shooting range" of the terms Manila sought. He gave no specifics.

A man in a gorilla suit representing Citibank took part in the demonstration, mockingly attacking the pickets with a bag of money. Unarmed police stood idly at a distance from the picket. The Aquino government inherited a 26 billion dollar debt from the deposed Ferdinand Marcos regime. Interest has raised it to nearly 28 billion.

TOLENTINO URGES AQUINO TO DECLARE GENERAL AMNESTY

HK051051 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 5 (AFP) -- Opposition leader Arturo Tolentino urged President Corazon Aquino Thursday to declare a general amnesty for all political offenders to unite the people under the new Philippine constitution.

Mrs Aquino should declare "a general and unconditional amnesty for all persons, whether civilian or military, for offenses committed before February 2, 1987 so that the new government can start fresh and clean," he said.

Mr Tolentino, who proclaimed himself acting president in a bungled coup attempt last year, said in a statement that Mrs Aquino should not limit presidential pardons to communist rebels and Moslem separatists. The Presidential Palace announced Wednesday that a general amnesty for communist and Moslem rebels was expected to be declared on February 25, the first anniversary of the Aquino government's rise to power.

But Mrs Aquino said last week that there would be "no forgiveness" for soldiers and civilian supporters of former leader Ferdinand Marcos who attempted a power grab just days before Monday's constitutional plebiscite.

The Philippine Armed Forces created military courts Wednesday to try the nearly 400 soldiers involved in the January 27 rebellion. Mrs Aquino dropped rebellion charges against Mr Tolentino and pro-Marcos troops after their failed coup in July, a move that earned her widespread criticism, even from her own supporters.

Nearly 80 percent of the estimated 20 million people who took part in Monday's plebiscite voted for the new constitution.

119 MARCOS LOYALISTS CHARGED WITH REBELLION

HK060637 Hong Kong AFP in English 0631 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Police filed rebellion charges Friday against 119 civilian supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos who took part in the armed occupation of a television station here last week. Rebellion is punishable by death under a decree signed by Mr. Marcos toward the end of his 20-year rule, but a new constitution expected to be formally ratified this weekend abolishes the death penalty.

Police spokesmen said two movie actresses and a model were the most prominent of the Marcos loyalists accused before the chief prosecutor of Quezon City, a Manila suburb where the seized Channel 7 television station is located.

The prosecutor will determine whether there is enough evidence to elevate the case to a trial court, and which of the accused are liable.

An estimated 190 rebel troops and the civilian loyalists surrendered to security forces after occupying the station in the wake of a failed uprising on January 27 apparently intended to disrupt Monday's constitutional plebiscite. The soldiers are to be tried by four courts-martial created by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos. President Corazon Aquino has ruled out a pardon for the rebels.

GENERAL RAMOS AFFIRMS LOYALTY OF ARMED FORCES

HK060649 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos affirmed today that 99 percent of the Armed Forces would remain loyal to the republic under the Aquino government and that it would continue to safeguard the security of the country. This was the reaction of Ramos to what he described as sensationalism and (?overreaction) of the media to reports that a great segment of the military voted no in the recently concluded plebiscite.

Ramos made the announcement in a program dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the Civil Relations Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. In this connection, he also expressed sadness over reported plans to punish soldiers violating (?civil) rights, whereas its opponents, such as the NPA, do not face such punishment.

MILITARY 'FULL ALERT' LIFTED; SITUATION 'NORMAL'

HK051303 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 5 (AFP) -- The Philippine Armed Forces has been taken off a full-alert status that was imposed following an abortive military uprising last week, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Thursday.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos ordered the lifting of the full alert late Wednesday following recommendations by military intelligence that the situation throughout the country had returned to normal, PNA said. Military spokesmen here would not confirm or deny the report.

A rebel soldier was killed and 16 wounded when the Armed Forces put down a mutiny by about 400 troops on January 27, six days before a plebiscite on a new draft constitution.

NDF LOCAL CHAPTER DECLARES END TO CEASE-FIRE

OWO61257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb. 6 KYODO -- A local chapter of a communist alliance unilaterally declared an end to the 60-day cease-fire with the government of President Corazon Aquino Friday and said communist rebels will not "still guns" as long as it is necessary in the workers' interest. The cease-fire is due to expire Sunday.

"No longer shall we tolerate this charade of a cease-fire," the northern Luzon chapter of the National Democratic Front (NDF) said in an advance statement to be released Saturday. "We shall support future negotiations with the government, but no more within the framework of surrender," the statement added.

The chapter is one of the strongest of all NDF local organizations and the statement was seen to represent the opinion of the national leadership of the umbrella group of communist forces, which is expected to issue a statement on the truce also Saturday.

The statement of the local chapter also said, "when we still our guns, it shall be when the people's interest, especially the laboring people's interest, shall have no more need for the guns."

A government spokesman said Friday Aquino is still waiting for official response from NDF to an offer to resume peace negotiations. NDF leaders unilaterally walked out of peace talks last month to protest the killing of at least 17 people by marines during a street demonstration calling for land reform.

BISHOP CALLS FOR RESTRAINT AFTER CEASE-FIRE EXPIRES

HKO60337 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- The head of the Philippine cease-fire monitoring body has called on government troops and communist rebels to restrain themselves once a Christmas truce expires on Sunday. Bishop Antonio Fortich also told reporters late Thursday after adjourning the National Cease-fire Committee that his panel has received petitions from many Filipinos seeking an extension of the truce and renewed peace talks.

Government officials meanwhile continued to extend the olive branch to the rebels following Monday's massive approval of a new constitution that gave President Corazon Aquino a fresh mandate, press reports said. They reportedly said any use of government force would be selective.

The armed forces of both sides have been bracing themselves for a possible resumption of hostilities after the first break in 18 years of fighting. Rebel negotiators went underground after withdrawing from the talks last month.

"We have been receiving many petitions nationwide appealing for the extension of the cease-fire. This proves only that the general public had accepted the cease-fire," Bishop Fortich said.

The Roman Catholic leader, whose committees includes military, rebel and civilian members, said the 60-day truce ends at noon Sunday, not midnight Saturday as widely believed. The pact was signed here at noon of December 10.

Press reports Friday quoted Defense Minister Rafael Ileto as saying that the government will use force selectively after the cease-fire lapses, particularly in areas where rebels refuse to return to the negotiating table. The government conducted talks in Manila with the National Democratic Front (NDF), a communist-led rebel alliance. The talks were duplicated at regional and provincial levels.

Officials earlier said they may pursue talks at the lower levels if the national negotiations fail.

Newspapers Friday quoted chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona as saying after meeting with Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Ileto at the presidential palace that any use of force by the government would be "graduated, very gradual."

Bishop Fortich said after convening the cease-fire committee for the last time Thursday that "deep in the hearts" of the government and rebels "is that feeling that peace must be attained at all cost."

"I hope that by this time the insurgents and the soldiers will try to keep more restraint on their feelings because the end loser of the fighting would be the masses," he said, adding that "they are both pro-people." He declined to make a personal call for an extension of the truce, saying his committee was just a creation of both sides and was willing to serve again if both sides agree to strike a cease-fire again.

REBELS GIVEN ULTIMATUM OVER PEACE TALKS

HK060133 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] The government has given an ultimatum to the communist rebels to return to the peace negotiations by tomorrow, otherwise military attacks will be launched against them after Sunday noon. The 60-day cease-fire will end at noon on Sunday. The government ultimatum was announced by Defense Minister Rafael Ileto after a meeting yesterday [15 February] with President Aquino, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos and chief government negotiator Teofisto Guingona. Minister Ileto said the government will pursue a strategy of talk-fight. He said the military will carry out offensives in areas where there are no cease-fires. He said the government will observe cease-fires with local rebels but will be relentless in attacking the NPA anywhere in the country. However Ileto expressed hope that the National Democratic Front will heed the call for peace and return to the negotiating table. At the same time Ileto denied reports that military generals are poised to launch attacks against the NPA once the cease-fire ends. He said that the generals cannot move without instructions from higher up.

In a related announcement, chief negotiator Guingona said the government will make an announcement on Sunday, should the communists refuse to continue the peace talks and extend the cease-fire.

Minister Ileto also allayed fears of the soldiers that the disbandment of the Philippine Constabulary [PC] will dislocate them. Ileto said personnel will only be transferred to another ministry, as provided for in the newly ratified constitution. He said that in the long run this would not be prejudicial to the soldiers if those who will be absorbed will perform fully. He added that the PC may assume a new name called National Police.

GOVERNMENT, MUSLIM REBELS TO MEET 9 FEBRUARY

HK061053 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Representatives of Muslim rebels and government negotiators are expected to meet in Manila on Monday [9 February]. Let us listen to the details from Jojo Ismael:

[Begin recording] The Bureau of Broadcast Network News learned that the 9 February peace talks between government and the Muslim rebels from Mindanao will discuss important issues related to the realization of autonomous government in Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, and Palawan. Earlier, government negotiators led by Aquilino Pimentel met with leaders of three Muslim factions: The MNLF of Misuari, the MNLF reformist group of Dimas Pundato, and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front of Hashim Salamat.

It was also learned that representatives of the Muslim rebels have started to arrive in Manila for the peace meeting. However, as of broadcast time, it was not known whether the rebels will form a joint panel in their negotiations with the government. Issues to be taken up at the meeting are politics, finance, education, and security forces and others as stipulated in the Tripoli Agreement of 1977. [end recording]

MILITARY REPORTS ON RENEWED REBEL ATTACKS

HK051031 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 87 p 24

[Text] Insurgents have resumed their attacks and ambushes since the communists-led National Democratic Front (NDF) pulled out from its peace talks with the government last week, the military reported yesterday.

Field reports received by Camp Aguinaldo from military commanders showed that at least 10 insurgency-related incidents, including four ambushes, were staged by the rebels from Jan 30 to Feb 2.

At least 10 insurgency-related incidents, including four ambushes, were staged by the rebels from Jan 30 to Feb 2. [graf as published]

At least five rebels and one soldier were slain.

Six soldiers and two rebels were wounded during the five-day period.

The violent incident occurred in Bataan, Tarlac, Oriental Mindoro, Iloilo, Surigao del Sur, South Cotabato, Davao del Sur and Angeles City.

In Bataan, one soldier was killed and a PC [Philippine Constabulary] captain and enlisted man were seriously wounded Tuesday in an ambush by New People's Army rebels at the boundary of Orion and Limay towns.

Last January 30, NPA rebels ambushed a PC-Police patrol in barangay Sta Rosa, Mazdurraio, Iloilo City while crossing a wooden bridge. No one was reported killed or wounded in the ambush.

About 30 NPA rebels ambushed last Monday elements of the 28th Infantry Battalion led by Captain Pelagio Cruz while on their way to secure the polling centers in barangay Ibaroy, Bislig.

The troops engaged the rebels in a firefight, killing one of them. He was identified as Manuel Piar, alias Ninoy.

In Surigao del Sur, Army troopers under Sgt Carlos Macali encountered a rebel group last Sunday but no casualty was reported on either side.

Three rebels were killed and three soldiers wounded in an encounter Monday in sitio Tama, barangay Cawayan, Malungon, South Cotabato.

In Tampakan, South Cotabato, one soldier was wounded when NPA rebels ambushed last Monday elements of the 3rd Infantry Battalion escorting ballot boxes for the plebiscite.

In Davao del Sur, two NPA rebels were wounded Monday in an encounter with PC-Police patrol in Patulungon, Sta Cruz.

Ambush Intended To Free Salas

HK051323 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 87 p 21

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga -- Communist guerrillas apparently ambushed a convoy on the Bataan peninsula in hopes of taking two senior officers hostage to bargain for the release of jailed rebel leader Rodolfo Salas, intelligence sources said yesterday.

One soldier was killed and another wounded Tuesday when gunmen believed to be from the New People's Army ambushed a Philippine Constabulary [PC] convoy in Bataan 40 kilometers west of Manila.

Military intelligence sources, speaking on condition they not be named, said they believed the rebels wanted to kidnap Lt. Col. Cecilio Penilla, the Bataan Constabulary commander, and Col. Plaridel Abaya, head of security for the Central Luzon military region.

Both were traveling with the convoy.

The sources said the plan apparently was to use the two to bargain for the release of Salas, held since his arrest in Manila on Sept. 29.

At the time of his arrest, the military claimed Salas was chairman of the underground Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its armed wing, the New People's Army.

The government has refused rebel demands for his release, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported yesterday.

Earlier, an Armed Forces spokesman said heavily armed CPP/NPA terrorists in Bataan deliberately continue to violate the cease-fire agreements when they way laid Tuesday PC elements at Limay town, resulting in the killing of a constable and the wounding of two others.

Killed in the ambush while on a peace and order mission to oversee a reported demonstration was PC Sgt. Ricky Roque. Wounded was Capt. Amando Paneda, now in serious condition at the NAFF [New Armed Force of the Philippines] Medical Center, and Sgt. Jose Peralta.

According to the flash report to Camp Emilio Aguinaldo, the Bataan PC elements were on board a Mini Cruiser and a Land Rover when they were treacherously hit at Barangay Reformista.

They were reportedly led by Penilla, the provincial commander, who, at the time was on board his motorcycle and was not hit.

The same report did not say whether the government troops were able to inflict casualties on the enemy side although it said some elements of TF Pagsubok, the new task force headed by Col. Plaridel Abaya -- replacing TF Samat -- immediately responded.

ENRILE DECLINES TO HELP PREPARE ANNIVERSARY

HK061021 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has declined Philippine President Corazon Aquino's offer for him to take part in planning activities to commemorate last year's revolt that overthrew President Ferdinand Marcos. Mr Enrile, who sparked the largely bloodless February popular uprising by leading a military mutiny, cited "professional commitments" in declining the invitation, according to a letter he sent to Mrs Aquino Thursday which was released to the press Friday.

Mr Enrile, a longtime Marcos ally before he launched the revolt with General Fidel Ramos, was sacked by Mrs Aquino in November after junior officers close to him were implicated in an alleged coup attempt.

He called for an austere celebration of the rebellion on February 25 "to feed the solemnity of the event being commemorated." Mr Enrile has become a leader of right-wing opposition, but on Wednesday Mrs Aquino invited him to be a member of the committee planning celebrations of the first anniversary of the revolt that swept her to power.

MITSUMI 'QUIETLY' NEGOTIATING WAKAOJI'S FREEDOM

OW060333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0258 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb. 6 KYODO -- Negotiations for the freedom of kidnapped Japanese businessman Nobuyuki Wakaoji are "quietly" going on between an "emissary" of his employer, Mitsui and Co., and the abductors, the MANILA TIMES said Friday. The unidentified emissary from Tokyo has carried with him 5 million dollar ransom money demanded by the kidnappers, the daily said without attribution. It added Wakaoji, 53-year-old chief of the Manila office of the major Tokyo-based trading house, is expected to be released "soon."

Wakaoji was kidnapped last November 15 near Canlubang, 60 kilometers south of Manila, while returning home after a golf session with his colleagues. The kidnappers have sent Wakaoji's photographs and tape recordings of his voice to the Japanese media, indicating that he was alive at least up to late January.

"The money was sent by Mitsui over objections of the Japanese Government which held the view that giving in to the kidnappers might encourage future kidnappings of Japanese executives," the MANILA TIMES said.

"The emissary was very nervous because of fears the negotiations might collapse," the daily added.

A Mitsui spokesman was not available for comment on the newspaper report.

Japanese Women Appeal for Release

HK060727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0712 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Prominent Japanese women took out a full-page newspaper advertisement here Friday to appeal for the immediate release of a compatriot businessman kidnapped nearly three months ago.

"If a flicker of kindness still remains in you as human beings, we implore you to please release Mr. Nobuyuki Wakaoji immediately," the seven women said in their ad in the Manila tabloid PEOPLE'S TONIGHT.

"The Wakaoji case has sent great shockwaves and is causing unrest among a great number of Japanese," said fashion designer Hanae Mori, one of the sponsors of the advertisement. Other signatories included wives of politicians and academics. Mr. Wakaoji, the Philippines representative of Mitsui and Co., was abducted by gunmen outside a golf course south of Manila on November 15.

The abductors set a five-million-dollar ransom and sent pictures of a shackled and emaciated Mr. Wakaoji -- his right middle finger apparently cut off -- to Japanese news agencies.

The Japanese women urged Filipino readers to write to the Tokyo offices of the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN for information that could help in the victim's rescue. The appeal followed two notes sent by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to President Corazon Aquino last month expressing concern about the case.

'YES' VOTE TO BOOST INVESTOR CONFIDENCE

HK041043 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] The overwhelming approval of a new constitution promises to be a turning point for the economy and particularly for the search for more foreign investment, businessmen and bankers said yesterday.

With unofficial returns from Monday's plebiscite showing "yes" votes headed for an eight-to-two win, businessmen said they were now preparing to plan ahead for the longer term in this country where six-month agendas are considered farsighted.

The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines said in a statement, "The orderly election exercise will certainly result in increased confidence on the part of existing and potential investors."

The chamber said if the early result was confirmed it would enhance prospects for an economic recovery. It called on the government to give priority to completion of its revamp of the Omnibus Investment Code to help foreign investors.

The chamber said Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion had promised U.S. businessmen during a trip with President Aquino to the U.S. last September that the government would soon announce new investment regulations.

"Now is the time to state clearly, 'the rules of the game,'" the statement said. "Hopefully the revised incentives will be sufficiently attractive to compare favorably with those offered by neighboring nations."

Jun Trinidad of the Center for Research and Communication said the result would encourage small and medium-sized Filipino entrepreneurs who had been holding back since February 1986, when Mrs Aquino took power in a popular revolt.

"The problem is the outlook of big foreign investors," Trinidad said. "They perceive better things ahead but are still going to be very cautious."

He said uncertainty could continue into this year's third quarter because in the new constitution several provisions relating to the economy and land reforms are left to the interpretation of a Congress to be elected in May.

A foreign banker close to negotiations on restructuring 3.6 billion of the Philippines's 27.8-billion foreign debt said the stalled talks might resume soon.

"The mandate gives the government a better negotiating position than before," he said.

He said the talks broke down last November because representatives of creditor banks took a commercial view.

"In the end, banks are simply intermediaries for funds, market players answerable to the stock markets and their shareholdings," he said. "But the new political situation should change their view of things."

The banker noted Philippine debt paper was currently selling at discounts ranging from 25 percent to 30 percent on world markets, compared with about 40 percent a few months ago. He said the markets were still taking a wait-and-see attitude.

"But the plebiscite is a significant step in the direction of restoring confidence and giving the new government greater flexibility in actually pursuing economic recovery," he said.

A senior Central Bank official said the overwhelming backing for the new constitution symbolized a reaffirmation of the mandate for Mrs Aquino and her administration.

"The news makes me feel like my batteries have been recharged and the country will now get going," he said.

Roberto Coyuito, president of the Manila Stock Exchange, said preliminary results from the plebiscite showed local businessmen were firmly behind the Aquino government.

He said the performance of the stock market last week showed the plebiscite results had been anticipated.

Share prices last week closed higher with total volume expanding 27 percent to 5.253 billion shares from the previous week's 4.120 billion. Value climbed 22 percent to P463.93 million from P378.07 million the week before.

"Foreigners are only waiting at the sidelines and are expected to come in towards the end of the year. We expect a very strong market, and recovery will set in next year," Coyuito said.

Central Bank consultant Rudolfo Romero, describing the vote as the cleanest since World War II, said the economy would benefit and Mrs Aquino should build urgently on her mandate.

"The atmosphere of instability has not been completely dissipated, but it's a big stride forward. There's so much to be done in the image sphere," Romero said.

He said the government would reenter the debt talks confidently.

"We've taken our lumps. We have a stand-off at the moment. We'll see who blinks first," he said.

"With the plebiscite out of the way, the economic situation will really accelerate," said Augusto Lagman, president of Dataprep, a computer software and education company.

Dick Arches, deputy manager here of the Indosuez Bank, said his personal view was that "prospects for economic recovery and confidence (are) ... very much brighter."

He said that many companies who had been waiting for the results of the plebiscite before making any new investment were, "In effect...waiting for the 'yes' vote."

"If the 'no' vote had won," Arches said, "the situation would have been the same as before."

Luis Victor Sison, chairman of the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP), which lends money for development-oriented enterprises, said the new charter "will give political stability from which will spring business and investment possibilities."

To illustrate the likely effects of the plebiscite, he recalled that the PDCP had been negotiating a project with an international aid agency he did not name, "but they said they would do feasibility studies after the plebiscite."

FERRER DISCUSSES ILOCANO, INSURGENCY POLICIES

HK041111 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Feb 87 p 23

[Text] Local Government Minister Jaime Ferrer yesterday called for a review of government policies affecting the Ilocanos and on the insurgency problem.

These policies, he said, might have moved most in the ethnic group and the military to vote against the new constitution.

In a press briefing, Ferrer interpreted the overwhelming "no" votes in the Ilocos region as a reflection of Ilocanos' alienation from the Aquino government.

"I think they (Ilocanos) felt they have been abandoned by this (President Corazon C. Aquino's) administration," Ferrer said.

The solid North, including the Ilocos, was a bailiwick of ex-President Ferdinand Marcos, as it has shown strong bias in national elections. During his long administration, Marcos who comes from Ilocos Sur pampered the Ilocanos, according to Ferrer.

"It is not so much that the Ilocanos expect to "get as much" from the Aquino administration as that they feel they "are not getting enough," Ferrer said.

Saying that the new mayors put by the present administration in that region could not "have done any better" in getting "yes" votes in the plebiscite, Ferrer believes that "the problem (shown by the overwhelming "no" votes in the Ilocos) should be studied so as not to alienate the North."

Commenting on the similar strong sentiment among the military that surfaced in the plebiscite, Ferrer said "they (the military) showed they do not agree with the policy of the administration towards the insurgents."

"I think we should take a second look at this policy (on the insurgency)," Ferrer added.

The military has made no secret of its dissatisfaction with Mrs. Aquino's "soft" handling of communist and Muslim insurgents. It pointed out that soldiers were being killed in insurgent operations while the President was holding back the Armed Forces from full scale war against the rebels.

Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and other representatives of the defense and military establishments warned against the "trap" they thought the Aquino government was walking into before and after a cease-fire has been formally forged with the National Democratic Front.

A leader of a coup d'etat attempt last week justified his action as move to wake the government up to the dangers of communism.

Ferrer said the "biggest surprise" is the relatively peaceful and orderly conduct of the plebiscite in wartorn Western Mindanao, Central Mindanao but, he added, he would like "to check" that the strong "yes" outcome was not rigged by the local government executives who owe their positions to the current government.

Ferrer pointed out that past elections in the Muslim areas had always been rigged to favor the government position.

Meanwhile, former Bulacan Member of Parliament and Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, President of the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas and member of the Constitutional Commission yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Filipino people have now ratified the new constitution and made sure that the extent of their support will not encourage any ambiguity or equivocation as to the meaning and purpose of their mandate.

"That mandate is for the country to take the high and open road to democracy and peace. It means they strongly disapprove of deviations to the back alleys of conspiracy and violence no matter by whom perpetrated. It is a strong signal to the extremists of the right and of the left to desist from lawless acts of violence and join the mainstream of the nation in the strengthening of our stability through democratic institutions.

"The framework of stability is laid. The job of consolidating democracy must begin. In this both the administration and opposition parties are called upon to exercise their respective roles and assume mutual responsibility for its success.

"President Aquino deserves our warmest congratulations for the successful conduct of the constitutional plebiscite. But there is a danger that the overwhelming ratification of the new constitution might encourage or reinforce some of the trends toward arrogance and complacency among those in power. If so, a great victory might actually be the beginning of the end for it fosters the sin of hubris: pride goeth before the fall.

"But if this victory is taken as a collective triumph of the Filipino people in their quest for democracy and stability, and as a challenge to unlock the great potentials of the nation as a whole in a new era of democratic flowering, the seed of the plebiscite planted in this generation can grow into the tree fancied by Claro M. Recto in whose shade not only we but also future generations can sit."

The Feb. 2 plebiscite returns resoundingly confirmed the vast majority's preference for peace and democracy, the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) said.

This observation was made by TUCP secretary general Ernesto F. Herrera as tabulations showed an 80:20 preponderance of the "yes" over the "no" votes on the draft constitution.

The TUCP was one of the major groups that campaigned for a "yes" while its rival Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU-1 May Movement] together with the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] took the "no" stand.

Among others the plebiscite returns prove that the forces fighting for the disruption of peace and overthrow of the democracy in our country have really no substantial following", Herrera said.

He stressed that this debunked the CPP and KMU claim that they had a wide popular support.

The heavy turnout of voters for the ratification of the new charter is an admirable demonstration of democracy in action.

Herrera further said with the ratification of the charter the government as well as the private sector can put into full implementation their economic recovery program inasmuch as the charter ushers in political stability and a democratic framework for socio-economic developments.

EDITORIAL SAYS VOTE 'MANDATE FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE'

HK051321 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Feb 87 p 9

[Editorial: "Plebiscite a Mandate for Social Justice"]

[Text] President Aquino's statement the other day that with the Constitution's ratification, Government can now move to the next priority, economic development, underemphasizes the implications of the massive 'yes' landslide.

In a way, the plebiscite results may be seen as a second phase of the People Power revolt last February. However, the crucial difference is that electoral demography points to the fact that the mandate in effect given to President Aquino no longer primarily arises from the country's middle class sectors which manned the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] barricades.

With 59 percent of the families in the country living below the poverty line, the estimated 70 to 75 percent of Filipinos who voted 'Yes' to the Cory Charter is likely to comprise mainly of the country's poor -- peasants and the working classes.

Perhaps for the first time in Philippine electoral exercises, the acquiescence of the nation's working classes or their collaboration with local elites (as a result of patronage politics) may have been broken.

The mandate given to President Aquino is one give by the country's oppressed classes.

This has been given despite the apparent middle class and big business backing of the Aquino coalition; despite the absence in these past 11 months of any major move on the part of Government to end the structure of oppression strengthened during the Marcos years; despite the Mendiola massacre of peasants that represented only a continuity of military brutality against the poorest sectors of society; despite the sacking of a pro-worker labor minister; despite the maintenance of anti-labor laws; and despite the Government's dilly-dallying for a land-reform program.

In this light, the mandate given by the disadvantaged classes would seem to be an act of faith both on the person of Mrs Aquino and, perhaps more importantly, on democratic processes.

That mandate is a trust: That the Aquino Government would finally do now without the excuse that it has been too busy dealing with challenges from the Left and the Right -- strike blows at the structures of injustices that since independence not only has prevented economic growth but has also resulted in one of the worse income distribution in the Asia-Pacific region.

It is in this sense that the Cory Government should not view its "next task of economic development" merely like the next chore to be done after cleaning up the kitchen of its political rats and cockroaches.

As many economists -- unfortunately outside the Cory bureaucracy -- have been pointing out recently, "poverty" is not really the problem, but could be the solution. That is to say, the bulk of Filipinos are not poor because there has been no economic growth.

Rather, there has been no economic growth since structures of injustices remain that rob the bulk of the workers of the wealth they generate. Or, to be more economic about it, local markets are too small to stimulate industrial growth mainly because the purchasing power of the nation, the bulk of which are peasants and workers, have been kept at low levels due to oppressive structures.

The landslide 'Yes' has been the unexpected development that could mean a quantum leap towards stability. It would likely, as was the case even in the rigged 1974 ratification of the Marcos constitution, lead to a resurgence of business activity, as investors would now no longer have to deal with a big political 'X' factor in their business calculations and can now more accurately predict rates of return solely on economic factors.

This undoubtedly would register in the nation's books in the years to come as some significant jump in gross national product, capital formation, industrial output, etc.

But if these do not result in real increases in benefits for the poorest sectors of the country; if the "focus on economic development" does not include the project of changing social structure; if middle class urban prosperity only leads to lukewarmness towards the social agenda -- it would mean the most condemnable betrayal of a people's mandate in Philippine history.

EXTENSION GIVEN FOR PROBE INTO LEFTISTS SHOOTINGS

HK060647 Hong Kong AFP in English 0643 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Manila, Feb 6 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino has given a 10-day extension to a special commission investigating the fatal shooting of 15 leftist marchers last month, an official said here Friday. The commission, which was to have filed its report and recommendations by Friday, asked for the extension and got it Thursday, said commission secretary Godofredo Nicdao.

The commission was created by Mrs. Aquino shortly after troops guarding the presidential palace opened fire January 22 on a group of leftist marchers, whom the security forces accused of starting a clash. Commission members were to meet Mrs Aquino late Friday, Mr Nicdao said

CANADA TO GRANT \$1 MILLION IN DEVELOPMENT AID

HK061101 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 6 Feb 87

[Text] Canada will grant the Philippines \$1 million in official development assistance in the next 5 years. Canadian Ambassador Russell Davidson said the Canadian grant would be allotted for three projects in the Philippines. According to Davidson, the grant carries a low interest and a long maturity date.

In this connection, the ambassador said it is now easier for the Philippines to secure loans from Canada because it is now place in a higher category as beneficiary of official development assistance.

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